MAY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Fastest Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,625—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
12-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-0
25-0 13-0		25-0 13-0
25-0 13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmo	25-0 13-8
25-0 15-0		25-0 15-0
34-0 15-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Lafitte	34-0 15-0
35-0 25-0		35-0 25-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
BL CLYDE	4136	600	J. L. Parfitt	28th May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th June.
BL PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Monle	11th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th "
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E Stewart	9th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
BL COROMANDEL	1499	800	L. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4266	800	T. J. Alderton	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "CLYDE," leaving on the 28th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 350, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	30th June '89.	30th July "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 5th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 17, 1889

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemcasich	4,600	650	25th May
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	1th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Yambo, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

The ss NIOBE, Cap't Rassovich, will be despatched as above on the 25th May.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th May 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	G. H. Reed	3395	480	30th May.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th May 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD 1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINES, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.
PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.
REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.
RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.
PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.
STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
37, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of CARTHAGE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acid, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal at the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding 40 weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buasreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 26th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June.

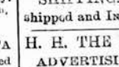
FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21th May 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON.

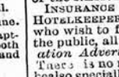


S. S. ARMENIA, 3,395 tons, Captain GEO. READ, sailing 30th May. The above steamer will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers.
Fares to Marseilles very moderate.
Passengers can also book to Liverpool (by sea all the way) or to London (Overland from Marseilles).
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st May 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S S. S. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain DETTLESON, sails as above on MONDAY, the 3rd June 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

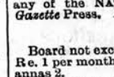
COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS. Season—1889.



EVERY REQUIREMENT for Travel—SEA OR LAND—at most REASONABLE PRICES.
Our intimate acquaintance enables us to promptly Outfit for any Route.
RELIABLE QUALITY ONLY.
12½ Per Cent. Cash Discount.
Our Illustrated Price List by return Post.
TRAVELLERS' HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. OUTFITTERS

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.
Twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER

(FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY)
Is the Drink for this Weather.
Quarts, per doz., Rs. 8; Pints, per doz., Rs. 5-8.
SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

! RS. 10 ONLY !

HANDSOME GOLD RINGS,

SET with a SINGLE DIAMOND, Manufactured in England) in the Highest Style of Art. These Stones for LUSTRE and BEAUTY, EQUAL THE FINEST GEMS, and it is only by known Tests that they can be detected as not being real equal in appearance to a £25 Ring.
RS. 10 ONLY.
ALEXANDER ANDERSON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, CALCUTTA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	„	1	4	0 „
Pekoe Souchong	„	1	0	0 „
Souchong	„	0	14	0 „
Mixture (Congou)	„	0	9	6 „

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,

Under New and Experienced Management
OPPOSITE THE FRENCH BANK, FORT, BOMBAY
Rooms open to sea-breeze.
TERMS MODERATE.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

BISCUITS! BISCUITS!!

FRENCH BISCUITS IN VARIETIES.

Bath Oliver.	Maccaroons.
Dessert.	Malta.
Cocoanut.	Oaten.
Chocolate Cream.	Chocolate Wafers.
Ice Wafers.	Orange Desserts.

And Fifty other Varieties in Stock.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.
GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.
N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.
F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK
50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs.	800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	„	800
Do. 20 „	„	200
Lamps for arc lights	„	60

Incandescent lamps, from 1-to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.
INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Ld.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.
NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell? No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1836 still in use.
Apply for circular.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.
BERTRAMS LIMITED.
ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.
ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.
F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.
NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.
5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.
THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.
Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.	
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.	
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.	
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.	

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	„ 153
TANDEMS	8	„ 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which
"HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 4-8 for one year, 2-8 for 6 months, 1-8 for 3 months, Re. 1 per month, in advance postage extra.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their SODA-WATER GODOWNS are completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; they are, therefore, in a position to supply their Contituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.
The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating, and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the large of an experienced English Chemist.
To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with; therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.
AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, *to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles*, otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn, the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the Gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient aeration of the water.
Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

N. B.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. cannot sufficiently warn Consumers of Ærated Waters against the evils resulting from bad, dirty, and often unwholesome Corks used over and over again by petty manufacturers.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

A., L. & W.'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE have received their Season's Stock of the above. All Garments are specially Manufactured for Indian Wear. The Seams are Stitched throughout and thoroughly Waterproofed.

Regulation Capes, Blue	Rs.	45	0 to 50 0
Double Texture Ulsters, faced with Tweed and Cashmere	„	35	0 to 40 0
Do. do. do. do.	„	40	0 to 45 0
Do. do. heavy	„	45	0 to 50 0
White Vulcanized	„	10	8 to 15 0
Do.	„	20	0 to 25 0
Leggings	„	5	8 .....
Helmets	„	4	8 .....
Sheetings, 72 inches wide, per yard	„	6	8 .....
Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	„	10	8 .....

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

PIANOFORTES

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... „ 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... „ 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... „ 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... „ 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... „ 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... „ 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and old, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... „ 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.
(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.
Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.
FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR

HIGH-CLASS WATCHES

OF the finest quality only. They guarantee their Watches to be provided with all the latest inventions.

GUARANTEE VARIATION

ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

MARCKS & CO.'S Heavy 18-Carat Gold Standard best English Keyless LEVER WATCH with all the Latest Improvements, including A Gold HAIRSPRING, Crystal-face ... Cash RS. 390
The same as above in HUNTING Case ... Cash RS. 430
MARCKS & CO.'S 18-Carat Gold Crystal Keyless Lever DOUBLE-TIME WATCH, having a 12-hour and a 24-hour Dial with a Double Set of Hands, GOLD HAIR-SPRING, the very Finest Works ... Cash RS. 325
A Good and handsome 18-Carat Gold Keyless Ladies' Watch, of Medium Size, Recommended ... Cash RS. 125

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

In Plain, Chased, Enamelled, or Richly Jewelled Cases.
INSPECTION INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, opposite the Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, opposite the Napier Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST.
DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.
PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.
POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings, & Byculla Bridge.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their shipments of pure and excellent Whisky and Cognacs—their own as well as their friends who consign to their care.
There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

Carlton Whisky, 11 years old	at Rs.	41	0	Our Old " 4 star " Cognac	Rs.	41 0
Napier Johnstone	„	28	8	„ 3 „	„	36 0
Glenlivet, at Market Rates.				„ less old 2 „	„	33 0
Our own particular Blend of Scotch Whisky	„	26	0	„ young 1 „	„	30 0
Our own particular Blend of Irish Whisky	„	26	0	Dubois Lizee & Co. } Prices on application.		
Glentromie	„	23	8	Boutellean & Co. } Prices on application.		
				Louis Bechade & Co. } Prices on application.		

We have some of the above described in Wood to sell in Gallon Jars.
We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.
LAST SEVEN NIGHTS.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 25TH,
OLIVETTE.
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. G. T. TRIMNELL.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 25TH MAY, AT 9 P. M.
Mrs. SMITH will sing:—
"Voices of the Wood" ..... RUBINSTEIN.
"Close to the Threshold" ..... PARKER.
Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE will sing:
"The Soldier's Tear" ..... LEE.
"Kathleen Mavourneen" ..... CROUCH.
And in duet with Mr. THELENBERG.
"Friendship" ..... MARZIALS.
Mr. THELENBERG will sing:—
"Shipmates" ..... S. ADAMS.
"The Skipper" ..... JUDE.
And in duet with Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
"Friendship" ..... MARZIALS.
Mr. PURVIS will sing:—
"The Happy Fatherland" ..... G. GROSSMITH.
"Scarlet-fever Lane"
With Banjo accompaniment.
Mr. T. STEPHENSON will recite:—
"Gentle Alice Brown" ..... W. S. GIBBERT.
"Look at the Clock" ..... INGOLDSBY.
Mr. F. H. PUNNETT will sing:—
"True Hearts" ..... LOUIS DICHT, &c.
Mr. PILLOW will preside at the Piano.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, fixed for 23rd instant, has been POSTPONED for want of quorum till MONDAY, the 3rd June 1889, at 3 p.m.
By Order of the Chairman of Board of Directors,
P. Pro JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
W. N. FLEMING.

POONA SEASON, 1889.
NEW RAILWAY HOTEL.
Close to the Station and under European Management.
GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.
Terms Moderate.
Apply to THE MANAGER.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the Sections of the Indian Midland Railway from BINA JUNCTION to SAUGOR and from JHANSI to MAU will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on and from 5th June 1889.
Time and Fare Notices and Book of General Rules and rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the Classification of Goods, will be published shortly.
A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, the 22nd May 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

DIAMONDS were never so well worth buying as they are at the present moment. We never had a more complete, varied, and choice Display of these universally popular and beautiful Gems on View.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 219 High Holborn, LONDON.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
" " " B "	"	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0 12
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
Swallow		1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	"	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF SHIPS' FITTING, FURNITURE, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—
A quantity of ships' cabin fittings, furniture, marble baths, tables, settees, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD BHOWNUGGUR COTTON.
On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Thakur Samjee Ludha, the undermentioned cotton by order of Messrs. Narundass Rajaram and Co., and on account and at the risk of the following persons.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Vithuram Munsookdass.
SG 100 bales good Bhownuggur cotton.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Chugun Pitamber.
SG 100 bales good Bhownuggur cotton.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 24, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, IRON TANKS, &c.
Under instructions from Colonel W. Osborn, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., at P. W. Stores, Upper Colaba. The sale consisting of old rafters, battens, posts, boardings, doors, iron tanks, rope, C. cloth, pipes, lead sheet, brass taps, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 23, 1889.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOVERNMENT CELLARS, Budapest.—"MENES"—A Strong, Hungarian Wine grown on an Iron Soil, as used at the Bombay Club and Byculla Club.—Agents: PHIPSON & Co.

FAVORITE INDIAN TEA MIXTURES.—The IMPERIAL FAMILY Mixture and BREAKFAST, Mixture, unrivalled for their purity and excellent flavour, at Re. 1 and Annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

TO LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba for six months or longer. Apply to "B-1," care of this paper.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice. Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

HANDKERCHIEFS! HANDKERCHIEFS!! ready hemmed from Anna One each—a price never known in Bombay for the quality and size.—Apply to SHROFF BROS.

JUST RECEIVED a choice selection of the best Perfumery, Powder-de-Jara, and Fancy Hairpins from the well-known London and Paris Houses, at reduced prices. Apply PALL MALL HAIRCUTTING SALOON, 73-B, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SEASON ICES.—Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also wines and spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATION WANTED by a European of respectability as NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS to one or two young children. Willing to go to England for a few months and return. Apply to "Z," care of WILLIAM WATSON & Co, 26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RS. 6,000 on good interest WANTED on the Security of a "Life-policy" of Rs. 10,000 in the "Oriental Life Assurance Company" with four years, prepaid premium. Best references of character, personal security. Write to "CONFIDENCE," care of Byculla Post, Bombay.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 3rd June. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either for Bathwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Bathwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Limmasols, Port, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned, if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not soate by its use!!

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATHWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO LET AT MATHERAN the "KEEP-SAKE," near the Bund, well furnished and commanding a beautiful view. Rent moderate. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET. Clean, Airy ROOMS for Office. Apply to C. N. de SALES, Portuguese Consulate, Forbes street, 9.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound, Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the new Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

STONE ENGRAVING.—We have secured the services of an Excellent Stone Engraver and are now taking orders for Signet-rings with Crest, Monogram, and other devices cut on in best style.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PREFUMERY.—Lubins, Piesse and Lubins, Smith and Nephew, Atkinson, Landburg, Rieger Brentenburg, Violet, Piesse's, &c., &c., Soaps of different kinds, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadows street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 20, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowlishaw's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 31 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

OUR GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12 per lb. A Tea of finest leaf and full of golden tips with delicious flavour and aroma and a real luxury to every tea connoisseur. Cheapest Tea Depot in India. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price As. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICES.

SAMALDAS COLLEGE, BHAVNAGAR.

THE CHAIR OF SANSKRIT in the above Institution is now VACANT, and applications from candidates qualified to fill the same will be received by the Undersigned up to the 10th June 1889. Applicants should state terms.
CHAMPAKLAL MANECKLAL,
Honorary Secretary.
Managing Board, Samaldas College.
Bhavnagar, 18th May 1889.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Wm. Hoff Pett, Assistant, Okhamundel Battalion, Dwarka, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned.
All Claims to be sent to the Undersigned within twenty days from date of this notice. Claims made after that period will not be recognized.
H. HARRISON,
Actg. Asst. to the Agent, Governor-General,
Dwarka, Kattiawar.
23rd May 1889.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL CUTCH-MANDVI ENGLISH SCHOOL.

WANTED for the above School:—
I.—A HEAD MASTER to teach English. Must be a graduate or a man of long experience of teaching in the Educational Department. Salary up to Rs. 100.
II.—FIRST ASSISTANT to teach Book-keeping, both according to English and native system, and History and Geography. Must be an under-graduate or an experienced man. Salary up to Rs. 50.
III.—SECOND ASSISTANT to teach Drawing and Arithmetic. Must have passed third grade Art. Examination, and High School Fifth Standard Examination. Salary up to Rs. 40.
IV.—THIRD ASSISTANT to teach Gujarati. Must be a third-year trained teacher of experience. Salary up to Rs. 30.
Applications will be received by the Undersigned till 15th June next.
RAMDAS LUDHA,
Secretary, Gokuldas Tejpal Charities.
Bombay, Fort, 15th May 1889.

WANTED.

FOR the RAJKOT CIVIL STATION MUNICIPALITY an Executive SECRETARY and INSPECTOR on a salary of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, according to qualifications. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to the Assistant Political Agent.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to or holding property belonging to CHANDRABHAN LALLAH KHAJANCHY, carrying on business at No. 180, Mount Road, Madras, as a Jeweller and Merchant, but now deceased, who died at Madras on the 30th day of April 1889, are hereby required to pay their debts and deliver up such property to NURSEE JUGJEEVAN, MOOLCHUND KEYCHUND, KALLIDAS KASOOJEE, and PETAMBER NURSEE, the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, bearing date the 2nd February 1889, and not to any other person or persons.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1889.
CHAMPION & THORT,
Attorneys for the Executors.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
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STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
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For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Oriental (s), from Marmagao.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo per extra s.s. Nisba will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 25th instant.

LECTURE.—The Rev. R. A. Squires will deliver a lecture in the Grant Road Methodist Church this evening at 8 o'clock to educated native gentlemen of all classes. At the close opportunity will be given for questions and friendly discussion.

CHURCH MUSIC AT SION.—To-day at 6-30 p. m. the the band of St. Peter's will play during the Solemn Vespers at the chapel of Our Lady of Good Counsel at Sion. To-morrow the same band will play duriag the High Mass at 11 o'clock, under the direction of the Rev. J. D'Mello, late director and founder of St. Peter's Band, Bandora.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Inspector Cobb arrested on Thursday night last two Customs peons named Mahadoo Gunnoo and Gunnoo Babajee with about 193 tolas weight of opium in their possession, and which, it is alleged, has been stolen or fraudulently obtained. They will be charged before a Magistrate with the offence to-day.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.—The Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, held two inquests yesterday at the G. I P. Railway Victoria Terminus respecting the deaths of two men from cholera. The one was Annah Purmeshwara, aged 30 years, a hamal in the G. I. P. R. Agent's Office, and Rama Dooma, aged 35 years, a hamal in the service of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson. From the evidence adduced before the Coroner it appeared that on Tuesday evening Rama Dooma, who was on a visit to one of his relatives at the station yard, was suddenly attacked by a fit of vomiting and immediately afterwards Annah Purmeshwara took ill in a similar manner. Cholera mixture was given to them at intervals during the night. In the morning instructions were given to have the sufferers conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. Bullock rekahs were sent for, but before they came, Annah Purmeshwara was dead and Rama Dooma died on the way to the J. J. Hospital. The verdict was that the deaths of Annah Purmeshwara and Rama Dooma were caused by cholera.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Rahimanbux Vulleebhoy, aged 50 years. Deceased, it appears, had been a railway servant since he was twelve years of age, and was latterly a fireman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. About 6 o'clock on the evening of the 8th instant deceased arrived at the Victoria Terminus by the No. 128 up Coorla local train; but before the train was brought to a stand, deceased, with a view to go to the rear brake to bring the guard's ticket, jumped off his engine and fell on the rails. As he fell the break caught him under the chin and knocked him between the rails, causing the whole train to run over him. After the train was brought to a stand Rahimanbux was found with his head badly cut and his right hand crushed. Although against the rules for railway servants as well as passengers to leave a train while in motion, it is a practice constantly indulged in, the wonder being that there are no more accidents reported than there are. Rahimanbux was removed in an unconscious condition to the hospital, where he died from his injuries at 5 o'clock on Thursday evening. The verdict was that the death of Rahimanbux Vulleebhoy was caused by injuries received by jumping off a railway engine in motion and being run over by a railway train.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ROGATION SUNDAY, 26TH MAY, 1889.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral.—Agutter in G.—Hymns 260, 311, and 107.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.—Hymns 140, 142, and 19.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Wesley in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—Rogation days.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Choral, Mattins and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 135, 125, and 136.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children Service.—Hymns 45 and 159, Litany 178.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 140, (1) 143 and 24 (3).

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, Colaba Causeway.

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck. Subjects. "Mole Hills and Mountains." "Fortunes in Chancery."
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Byculla, Victoria Gardens.
8 a.m.—Revd. L. Wynne Hartley.
6 p.m.—Mr. David Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Fort.

Temporarily at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, near Apollo Bunder, Rev. J. E. Robinson, Pastor. Divine Service at 11 a.m., and 6 p.m. Morning Subject: The sealed ones of God. Evening Subject: The Development and Destiny of Character.
Grant Road.
Rev. C. E. Delamater, Pastor. Divine Service at 8-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Morning Subject: Comfort for God's people. Evening Subject: The forfeited Birthright. Sunday School at 7-30 a.m., Gujerathi Service at 1 p.m., Marathi Sunday School at 3 p.m., and preaching Service at 4 p.m.
Mazagon.
Sunday School at 8 a.m. Evening Service at 6 p.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 325 and 227.
4-30 p.m.—Children Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 394, 159, and 20.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 4, 189, and 176.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 301, 163, and 17.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral with Sermon by Rev. F. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral with Sermon by Rev. Br. Beale.
Daily.—6-30, 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for choir expenses.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 27, 150, and 300.
Thursday, 30th inst. Ascension day.
8 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 147 and 304.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel.
The Revd. Fawcett shaw will preach.
All are cordially invited to attend.
Sabbath School at 7-30 a.m.

CALENDAR.—MAY, 1889.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
New Moon ..... May 29th. 10h. 10·9m.. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 25	Lecture, by Rev. R. A. Squires, Grant Road Methodist Church, 8 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: H. Stanley's Opera Co., 9 p.m.	5 24	6 29	W. 9 8 54m 8 10 a	W. 2 24m 2 38 a
Sun. 26	Rogation Sunday.	5 24	6 29	W. 9 9 41m 9 24 a	W. 3 6m 3 27 a
Mon. 27	Election of three Municipal Councillors, by Justices of the Peace, Municipal Office. English mail expected per s.s. Siam.' Gaiety Theatre: H. Stanley's Opera Co., 9 p.m.	5 24	6 30	W. 10 10 22m 10 3 a	W. 3 44m 4 10 a
Tu. 28	Departure of the English Mails per s.s. Clyde. Gaiety Theatre: H. Stanley's Opera Co., 9 p.m.	5 24	6 30	W. 10 10 59m 10 39 a	W. 4 18m 4 50 a
Wed. 29	Standing Committee, Meeting, 3 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: H. Stanley's Opera Co., 9 p.m.	5 24	6 31	W. 11 11 33m 11 14 a	W. 4 49m 5 25 a
Thr. 30	Bellary Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: H. Stanley's Opera Co., 9 p.m.	5 24	6 31	W. 0 11 0m 11 46 a	W. 5 18m 5 56 a
Fri. 31	Gaiety Theatre: H. Stanley's Opera Co., 9 p.m.	5 24	6 31	W. 0 —— 0 38 a	W. 5 41m 6 25 a

* Left Aden at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st instant.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the most absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

POONA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY.

THE propositions were unanimously passed at the meeting of the Provincial Conference, held at the Joshi Hall last Wednesday evening, in addition to the two published in our yesterday's issue :—Proposed by Mr. R. D. Nagarkar (Poona) and seconded by V. R. Joshi (Ratnagiri), that this Conference respectfully submit that the recent orders of Government, directing that the survey and settlement officers should notify in the village chowki detailed information as regards the increased assessment, proposed to enable the villages to urge their objections, if any, to the enhanced rates, have been imperfectly carried out by that Department, for it only notifies the average and maximum rates of the old and new settlements. In the opinion of the Provincial Conference, it is very desirable that the information so given should set forth in detail (1) the old and new measurements; (2) the old and new classification values; (3) the old and new groups; and (4) the old and new assessments with reasons for the changes contemplated.

That the Provincial Conference is further of opinion that the administration reports of the Survey and Settlement Departments do not afford satisfactory evidence that the special work of this Department, in respect of initial and revision operations, will be completed before 1892, the period laid down by the local Government in their reply to Lord Ripon's despatch, and in the debate on the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, as the time after which there will be no necessity for keeping up the Department on; its present basis. The Provincial Conference requests Government accordingly that the necessary steps might be taken to complete the work before 1892, and to hand it over to the Department of Agriculture as originally proposed.

The Provincial Conference beg most respectfully to offer its tribute of thankful acknowledgment of the increased interest shown in Indian affairs in recent years by the leaders of both parties in the House of Commons, and notably so in the votes passed in connection with the Contagious Diseases Act, and the motion condemning the Abkari administration, and on behalf of the millions of Her Majesty's subjects in the country, it expresses a hope that the same watchful interest will be continued in the granting of the prayer of the people for the Committee of Inquiry into the administration of India, for the reform in the constitution and working of the Legislative Councils, and for the abolition of the duties on gold and silver plate, being all of them important subjects, which will shortly be brought before the House.

Proposed by Sheik Mahomed Gamiruddin (Sholapur), and seconded by Mr. A. R. Joglekar (Dharwar), that this Conference desires to place on record its very high and grateful sense of the services which Mr. Bradlaugh is rendering to this country in England. The Conference is of opinion that in this respect he is worthily and eminently filling the place left vacant by the lamented deaths of Mr. Henry Fawcett and Mr. John Bright, and that it is a matter for congratulation that the millions of India, who are unrepresented in the Parliament of Great Britain, have secured so true an exponent of their wants and grievances.

That this Conference desire to express its thankfulness to Messrs. Smith and Caine for the earnest efforts which they are making in England for the cause of temperance in India and elsewhere, and that it offers the gentlemen its heartiest congratulations upon the successful result of the motion brought by them before the House of Commons on the 30th April last, which augurs so well for the ultimate triumph of the cause of temperance.

After the last resolution was passed, Mr. B. G. Tilak: (Poona), and with the permission of the chairman, brought forward the following proposition :—"That in the opinion of the Conference the conduct of the Government of Bombay, in connection with the Crawford enquiry, has entitled the Government to the heartfelt gratitude of the public, and that Government has done its duty in remedying an intolerable state of things and purifying the administration by striking at the very root of the evil." The proposition was seconded by Mr. Kalyandas Khemji (Sholapur). Mr. R. M. Sane opposed the proposition on the ground that it was premature to express an opinion on the conduct of the Government, as the whole affair was not yet over. He admitted that Government had shown great courage to a certain point, but they had to see how courageously it would act till the end. The proposition of Mr. Tilak was adopted by the Conference after some discussion.

THIRD DAY.

The following propositions were unanimously carried at the Thursday's meeting of the Provincial Conference :

Proposed by Mr. Sheik Mahomed Camrudin and seconded by Mr. Mohanlal (Nagar), that as the officer who was entrusted with the work of enquiry into the working of the Agriculturists' Relief Act must have by this time submitted his report, Government be pleased to early publish the same, along with the independent opinions invited for general information, as it is essential that the public should have an opportunity of submitting their views to Government before Government takes action on the report.

Proposed by Mr. G. B. Joshi (Tanna), and seconded by Mr. V. R. Dev (Colaba), that this Conference reaffirms its resolution of last year with regard to the forest grievances.

Proposed by Mr. H. P. Sheoff (Nagar), and seconded by Mr. P. B. Bakhle (Sholapur), that this Conference accepts the draft scheme circulated by the secretary to the Indian National Congress with regard to the reform of Legislative Councils with the following modifications :—

1. That the number of members, which a Provincial Council should consist of, be determined by the Government of India according to the population, commercial, and general advancement and total revenue of the Province—this revenue to include Municipal and local as well as Imperial and Provincial.

2. That the principle of election be applied only to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and that the Imperial Legislative Council be recruited by nominees of Provincial Councils.

3. That of the members of a Provincial Council, one-fourth be ex-officio, one-half be elected by Municipal and Local Boards, and one-fourth be nominated by special constituencies of the University, the Chamber of Commerce, and other recognised public bodies, all Government servants and pensioners of the rank of mamlatdars and above graduates, honorary magistrates, pleaders, and directors or managers of public companies.

4. That to ensure the representation of minorities, Government may have the power of creating special constituencies of communities of sufficient importance to deserve representation, but possibly in numbers too weak to secure adequate representation by the elections of Local and Municipal Boards; but that the number of seats assigned to these communities be included in the total number allotted to all special constituencies—namely, one-fourth of the whole number.

Proposed by G. V. Joshi (Nassick), and seconded by R. N. Karkare (Poona), that, in addition to the general subjects of last year, the following subjects be taken up for discussion at the next Congress :—

1. Provincial Finance.
2. Revenue Settlements.
3. National Fund for the Congress.
4. Constitution and rules of working of the Congress.—*Deccan Herald.*

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Lord Binning, Madras
* Mr and Mrs J Pollen, C S, Ratnagiri
* Rev R Boyd, Matheran
* Mr J Davey
* Mr W A Buchanon, Busreh
* Rev G Wieland, England
* Miss M Schmitt, "
* Miss L Zimerman, England
* Rev A Maener
* Capt W J Richanon
* Mr E Short, Calcutta
* Mr W Young, Berar
* Col G E Hancock, Kathiawar
* Lt G H Hancock, Kirkee
* Mr J R Greaves, Surat
* Col Napier
Mr L A Montclar, Jailraon
Mr M L James, Agra
* Mr G R Tilly
Mr G E Jones, Saharanpur
Mrs Sholeman and Son
* Mr George R Wasey, Goa
Mr L Herbert
Mrs and Miss Murray
Miss Heming, Jeypore
Mr E H Man
Mr M B Doyne, Mhow
Mr H B Knowlys, Dy Commr, Akola
Dr and Mrs H Cook, Poona
* Mr and Mrs S H Ferrington
Major H B Kingscote, RA, Mhow
Mr C P Whitcombe, Colombo
Miss Whitcombe, Colombo
Mr F Place, Bombay
Mr G de Baldt, do
Mr R D Coggan, Bombay
Mr J North, do
* Mr T O Meara, do
Col E H Thomas, do
Mrs Hewett, do
Miss Hewett, do
Capt and Mrs Davidson, R A, Bombay
Lt and Mrs Moss, BSC, Bombay
Mr F Pickard, Bombay
Mr A Conley, do
Mr B Schnabel do
Mr W Barrett, do
Mr J G Hall, do
Mr D Rae, do
Mr J Freeman, do
Mr J Heyn, do
Ven'ble The Archdeacon of Bombay, Bombay
* Mr R A Gildea, Ranigunje
* Mr H M Owen
* Lt H Roome, 7th B Cav, Bombay
Col J G D Walker

Residents left during the week mark (*) thus.

MR. A. H. BAYNES, the secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, according to a home contemporary, is going to visit the mission fields in India. It is stated that he will make a diligent inquiry into circumstances there, this course not being decided upon in consequence of Mr. W. S. Caine's allegations, which have turned even Nonconformist Unionists against the hon. member, but in pursuance of a policy agreed upon more than a year ago by the Missions Board.

AN Edinburgh gentleman has received a letter from Mr. Gladstone, in which that gentleman says: —"The plan of local government for Scotland ought to be large and fair, and I have no doubt the Liberal party will strive to make it so; but on every important British question, although they receive the support of the Irish Nationalists, their efforts are frustrated by the votes of the dissentient Liberals, which are given to the Tories lest anything should happen which would bring about a settlement of the Irish question, and relieve an overcharged House of Commons by promoting Ireland to manage her own exclusively Irish affairs. Although on this account the immediate efforts of the Liberal party may be foiled, I do not doubt that the sense of the country will, so soon as an opportunity is given, relieve us from this absurd and injurious position, and Parliament will no longer be prevented from doing right to Scotland by a supposed paramount necessity of doing harm to Ireland."

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE FACTORIES ACT.

THE despatch of the Government of India to Viscount Cross, dated the 5th March, says the *Englishman's* correspondent, discusses and comments on fully and clearly the points in connection with the Factories Act raised by Mr. Jones, late Inspector of Factories at Bombay, with reference to the questions asked in the House of Commons by Messrs. Samuel Smith and James Maclean. Before taking up the points in detail, the despatch says :—"We desire to give expression of our view that the English Factory Acts are inapplicable to the present conditions of labour in Indian Factories. It is a well attested fact that the employes in Indian Factories reach a standard of comfort and content not attained by persons in their rank of life who are engaged in pursuits of a different nature. The machinery, moreover, is owing to comparative absence of competition, driven in factories in India at a pace so slow that it would not be tolerated in England, and it is estimated that in many of the mills in India about twice as many operatives are employed as would be employed in the mills of the same capacity in England. It follows that the work of the operative in an Indian Factory is far more desultory and less exhausting than that of the operative working in England, and that the provisions which are rendered necessary by the exacting nature of labour in English mills are not demanded in the interests of Indian operatives, who would indeed be prejudicially affected by them, while they would impose a needless and uncalled for obstacle to the development of the industries of India."

The despatch states at some length the amendments which the Government proposes to submit shortly in the bill. [These amendments were stated in our columns on Monday.]

On the Sunday question the despatch says :—"The Bombay Factory Commission recommend that the grant of holidays to male adult employes should not be made compulsory, but only regard to the difference in the conditions of labour in India and England, we approve of this recommendation. This difference consists in the number of native festivals and holidays when the work-people absent themselves, and in the circumstance that, as the number of hands ordinarily employed is more than sufficient to work in an Indian Factory, each operative has only to absent himself whenever he wishes to take a holiday. Where mills are controlled and supervised by European agency, as in the Bengal Presidency is nearly always the case, the machinery is usually stopped on Sunday by a mutual understanding between the employers and the operatives, and only such labour is carried on as requires no skilled supervision. But all mills are not controlled by Christians, and we are averse from making the observance of the Christian Sunday compulsory upon the natives in this country. It is, we are informed, a fact that in Bombay a hand does not ordinarily work more than 300 days in a year, and further compulsory reduction in the number of days during which the work should be carried on would act to the prejudice of male adult operatives themselves. We think that similar considerations should apply in the case of women. It is true that the Bombay Factory Commission proposed that the law should insist on four days' holiday in each month for women in Factories, the holidays being fixed and notified by the Local Government in communication with employers of labour. We think, however, that the limitation in the number of daily hours will introduce into the Act all the improvement it requires in the interests of female operatives, and that having regard to the conditions of native life, the somewhat desultory character of the labour performed by the natives, and the numerous holidays of which the women avail themselves, it is altogether unnecessary to insist on the provision of the minimum number of holidays as recommended by the commission."

The despatch concludes as follows :—"While we do not think it desirable that the Act should contain provisions fixing the intervals at which whitewash and paint should be used, or requiring that factories should be built according to the standard plans, we are convinced of the advantage of reserving to local governments the power to make suitable sanitary rules and of requiring inspectors to enforce them so as to secure the cleanliness and healthiness of factories. The sanitary regulations for different factories require to be determined according to the climate and situation, and local habits and similar conditions, and considerable discretion must be given to local Governments in such matters. We shall require a draft of such rules to be published and taken into consideration after a specified date, together with any objections or suggestions which may be made by persons interested."

SEARCH FOR BURIED TREASURE.

THE search for buried treasure in the Alfred Park, at Allahabad, began on Wednesday, some fifty or sixty coolies being employed in digging. Up to noon they had come upon a portion of a pucca masonry building, about seven feet long, and four broad. It is not easy to tell what this is; but it appears to have been a bathing platform, such as may be seen to this day in the ruins of ancient Moslem buildings, and which are constructed on the Turkish bath, or "hummum" principle. The block dug up at the Alfred Park is bordered by stone-carving, with a raised wall about four inches high, running in the form of three sides of an oblong square, which suggests the idea of its having been a "hummam." The coolies had dug down to a depth of about four feet, and had not reached the base of the foundations. One other masonry block was also brought to view, but this appears to be a pillar. The only relic found up to noon was an old rusty cannon ball, one-and-a-half inch in diameter; and the party also came across a young cobra, which was regarded with superstitious awe by the coolies. The men refused to kill the reptile, and seemed to think that the treasure was guarded by cobras, and that it was an act of sacrilege to dig for it.

This is not the first occasion that a search has been made for buried treasure in this very same locality. During the time that Mr. Mayne, C.B., was Commissioner of Allahabad, some seventeen years ago, he received several applications from natives for permission to dig for the hoards of the old Prime Minister of the King of Delhi; but Mr. Mayne declined to listen to what he apparently considered purely imaginary accounts of the existence of such wealth. One man, however, we are told, in spite of the Commissioner's refusal, went surreptitiously to work one night, and excavated four feet of earth, thinking probably that he would light upon the treasure, and appropriate the whole of it without payment of the usual royalty. But when morning dawned and he found nothing, he left the place secretly. Mr. Mayne came to learn of this, and getting together some three hundred coolies, had the excavation filled up again. Subsequently a Bengali Babu obtained permission to search for these buried treasures, and did come upon some, but his find only fetched about forty rupees. He spent about Rs. 160, so that it was not a paying speculation, and he abandoned any further search. Since then several attempts have been made to obtain permission to dig in the park.

There is, however, one curious point about this treasure, namely, that some of the lineal descendants of the old Prime Minister are now alive, and should Captain Hamilton succeed in coming upon the lakh of gold mohurs and the jewels, he must not be surprised if the heirs lay claim to them as their rightful property. Another gentleman, an old resident of Allahabad, was taken to this very spot and told of the buried wealth; but learning that the heirs were likely to put in their claims should anything be found, he abandoned the idea of taking any steps to discover it. There is, however, very little doubt that treasure is buried in the park, a large portion of which once formed the old Mahomedan basti, and the excavations now proceeding will be watched with the most lively interest.—*Post.*

MADRAS.

MR. BOSWORTH SMITH.—The five years' engagement of Mr. P. Bosworth Smith, as Government Mineralogist, has now terminated. The last duty on which he was employed was his examination of the Kolar Gold Fields. On his arrival he was deputed to the duty of re-arranging the mineral and rock specimens of the Government Central Museum, Madras, and then proceeded to several of the districts in the Presidency to inspect and report on the mineral prospects of the country.—*Mail.*

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 11th to the 17th instant, 1 European, 9 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 308 Hindus, and 46 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 377 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 249. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 9 from cholera, 66 from measles, 78 from fever, 40 from dysentery, 20 from diarrhœa, and 164 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 49·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·5 per 1,000 per annum. —*Ibid.*

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Collins, K.B., Q.C., Chief Justice of Madras, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras in succession to Mr. Justice Kernan, Q.C., now on his way to England. Sir Arthur Collins will be the ninth incumbent of this dignified office. Of his eight predecessors, three, viz., Sir Christopher Rawlinson, K.B., 1857 to 1860 (appointed in 1857 on the constitution of the University), Sir Colley Scotland, K.B., 1862 to 1871, and Sir Charles Turner, K.C.I.E., 1880 to 1885, preceded him also in the Chief Justiceship; three viz., Mr. Justice Holloway, C.S.I., 1872 to 1875, Mr. Justice Innes, 1874 to 1883, and Mr. Justice Kernan, 1885 to 1880, were Puisne Judges of the High Court; and two, viz., Mr. W. A. Morehead, and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., were Senior Members of Council. One of the eight, viz., Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, vacated the appointment on becoming as Provisional Governor, *ex-officio* Chancellor of the University for a few weeks in 1872. The appointment is not one that calls for the frequent display of high scholastic attainments, but it is one in which there is constant occasion for the exercise of the calm judicial faculty. Mr. Innes exactly suited the requirements of the position, and Mr. Kernan adhered very closely to the example of Mr. Innes. Mr. Holloway was too dogmatic for the office, and Sir Charles Turner was often carried away by his enthusiasm, and became the partisan when he should have been the dispassionate chairman. Sir Arthur Collins has not hitherto identified himself closely with the life and work of the University. He may have thought that the High Court did its duty sufficiently when its Senior Judge devoted a good deal of time to its interests. Similarly, during the five years that Sir Charles Turner was Vice Chancellor, Mr. Justice Kernan, though a Fellow, was often conspicuous by his absence from the meetings of the Senate. But, from the time he was appointed until his departure, he discharged the duties that devolved upon him as Vice-Chancellor, with tact, good temper, and impartiality. —*Ibid.*

A MAN-EATING LION.

MR. F. C. SELOUS, in an article describing the newly-annexed Bechuanaland—a tableland from four to five thousand feet high, well-watered, salubrious, kept cool by elevation, and by Antarctic breezes,—gives an incidental reference to one of the drawbacks which are experienced by native cultivators in that part of the world :—

As I am often told in England that a lion is not at all a dangerous animal, and not to be compared to an Indian tiger in any way, I will here relate a few anecdotes about a man-eating lion that made itself very unpleasant to the natives living on the Majili River, a tributary of the central Zambesi. These anecdotes I heard from one of my own men who came within the sphere of this animal's influence. In 1886 Henry Wall, a half-caste elephant-hunter in Mr. Westbeech's employ, and Zwart Jantje, an old servant of mine, crossed the Zambesi to hunt elephants in the country between the Majili and Ungwesi Rivers. They soon heard from the natives that there was a man-eating lion about, that had already killed several people, and they gave orders to their "boys" in consequence to make a strong scherm (fence) behind their camp every night, and to collect plenty of wood, so as to keep up good fires. There was one boy of Henry Wall's who never would sleep with the other Kafirs, but always lay alongside one of the fires by himself, all the other boys lying together in a row. One night, as Henry was lying between sleeping and waking a little before daybreak, he thought he heard something like the purr or growl of a lion close to him, and, awaking jumped up and called out, "Here's a lion; wake up, Jantje." But Jantje and all the Kafirs were fast asleep, and it was not until they were awakened and questioned that it was discovered that the man who had been lying by himself by the fire was gone. Henry now felt sure that he had been carried off by a lion, and that what he had heard was the low growl given by the dread beast as he seized his victims. A moment afterwards they all heard the lion growling and crunching the dead man close behind the camp. Henry and Jantje at once fired in the direction of the sound, on which the lion retired to a safer distance with his prey. As soon as it was broad daylight the hunters took up the spoor, which was easy to follow through the dewy grass, and before long came up with the lion, that, with head turned on one side and holding the dead man by the shoulder, so that his legs dragged on the ground, was walking slowly along in front of them. As soon as he became aware that he was being followed, he dropped the man, and half turning, stood looking at his pursuers. Henry Wall, who is a very good shot, now tried to fire, but the old muzzle-loading elephant gun he was using snapped the cap, when the lion faced right round and stood growling at him. At this juncture, Jantje, who was a little to one side, could not fire because there was a bush in his way, and before Henry could put another cap on the nipple, one of the Kafirs who carried a gun fired and missed, when the lion instantly turned and ran into a patch of bush, where the covert was so dense that all pursuit was hopeless. On examination it was found that the dead man had been seized by the head, and must have been killed instantaneously, the two upper canine teeth having been driven through his skull, whilst one of the lower ones had entered beneath the jaw and broken the jaw-bone. During the night the corpse had been disemboweled, and all the flesh eaten off the legs and thighs. A few days later this same lion attacked a family who were sleeping in their mealie field. Almost all over Africa, wherever game is plentiful, it is customary for the natives, when their corn is ripening to build huts in their fields in which they sleep, and with the help of fires and drums and shouting during the early part of the night, keep buffaloes and antelopes from their corn. These huts are often built on the top of platforms raised ten or twelve feet above the ground, and reached by a ladder, in the family which I am describing occupied two huts, a large one built on the ground and a small one on the top of a platform. The large hut was occupied by a woman and her two children, whilst her husband slept alone in the little open hut on the top of the platform. One night the dread man-eater of the Majili came prowling round, and springing right on to the platform, seized the sleeping man, and carried him shrieking to the ground. His wife, awakened by the agonising cries of her husband, and the savage growling of the lion, opened the door of her hut and rushed out, leaving the two children inside. The lion at once left the man, who was then dead, and rushing on the woman quickly killed her, and ate her as she lay, never returning to the man at all. At daylight he retired into the bush, and seems not to have come back to the corpses. A short time afterwards this lion approached a small village in the forest in broad daylight. A young girl standing just outside the huts, saw him walking in the grass, and called out, "Here's a baboon! here's a baboon!" Several people running out to look were just in time to see the lion rush upon the girl and carry her away. Some months later, Henry Wall and Jantje returned from where they had been elephant-hunting to the north, and lost another man. The attack was again made just before daylight. This time Jantje was awake, and hearing the low growl that accompanied the attack, jumped up, calling out "Daar's de leeuw wieder"—"That's the lion again"—and at the same time saw one of the Kafirs standing with his hand to his head.

"What is it?" asked Jantje, going up to him.

"I dont know," answered the man; "something hit me on the head."

At this moment Jantje saw by the light of the fire blood running down his neck; and called out "Wake, wake, it was the lion I heard! wake, wake, and see if every one is here."

It soon appeared that one of the Kafirs was missing, and this is what no doubt had happened. The lion had sprung in amongst the sleepers, and seizing one by the head had killed him instantly and carried him off; and at the same time had struck the man lying next him on the head with his paw, inflicting a cut on the scalp with one of his claws which were of course protruded. The body of the man who had been carried off was not recovered, because, as Henry Wall and Jantje say, the Kafirs would give them no assistance in following the spoor, so that they had to give it up and return to camp. After that, this same lion killed several more people, and kept the natives in a great state of alarm over a large tract of country, and it was not until his victims numbered over thirty that he was killed, and in the following manner :—Two young men were one day about to go into the forest to chop poles to build a hut, when one said to the other,

"Now, if the lion that has killed so many people attacks us, what shall we do?"

"We must stand and face him with our assegais," answered his friend; "if he attacks one of us, the other can rush in and stab him."

The first speaker agreed, and they proceeded to the forest. This is the conversation that the natives report to have taken place, and may or may not be true, but what indisputably happened is this. As they were walking one behind the other, and still close to their village, the lion suddenly appeared and rushed upon them. One of the young men stabbed the monster as he sprang upon him, but at the same time received a blow from the great paw, armed with its terrible claws, which tore his neck and throat open and laid him bleeding on the ground. At the same time his comrade advancing, threw his assegai into the lion, striking him fairly in the ribs behind the shoulder, on which, mortally wounded, he turned and walked away, with the two assegais still sticking in him. The two young men got back to their village, but the one who had been injured by the lion's claws died the same evening. The next day, all the men of the village turned out, and mustered up courage enough to follow the bloody tracts of the wounded lion. They had not far to go, for the grim beast lay dead within a few hundred yards of the spot where he had attacked the two Kafirs the previous day. A great quantity of dry wood was then collected and a huge fire lighted, on which the carcase was thrown and consumed utterly, as is the custom in the interior of Africa when man-eating lions are killed.

A HUMAN EXHIBITION.

M. HENRI GUESNET, of Ingelmunster, Belgium, has conceived the imposing idea of organizing a universal exhibition of the human family. In plainer words, he desires to assemble within a space of sufficient extent representative specimens of the various races of mankind. The typical representation of each ethnographical variety is to be "a married couple, with or without offspring," who are to be located on a piece of land so marked out and arranged that it may represent a complete plan of the earth. The originator of this grand notion, has appears from a correspondence in French which he has published, been knocking for years at the doors of many French Ministers; but he has hitherto made apparently no great way towards the realisation of a project which would, he considers, excite not only curiosity but direct the sentiment and mind of the civilized world towards the practical advancement of the fraternity of the peoples, and the establishment of universal peace. Some people may perhaps think the present year, when the French Government will certainly have a good deal on its hands in the way of exhibitions, would be rather unfavourable to the chances of the scheme than otherwise; but this is not M. Guesnet's view. He perceives indeed very clearly that the Champs de Mars, on which he evidently casts a longing eye, will be pretty well occupied for the present, and the Bois de Boulogne is reservedde for other uses but, as he observes, there is the vast Bois Vincennes at the other end of Paris. An obvious defect is that the inventor of the scheme does not furnish any estimate of the total number of married couples "with or without offspring" who will need for a summer to be kept "to be looked at"; nor does he suggest how adequate supplies of "types" are to be procured. All this, however, will no doubt be forthcoming in time. Meanwhile, the French authorities appear to be less anxious to invite details than to get rid of their correspondent by what is generally called "fobbing." M. Berger, the director-general of the forthcoming Universal Exhibition, contents himself with pointing out to M. Guesnet that as representatives of all foreign Governments have been invited to be in Paris this year, this will afford an excellent opportunity for consulting them on the matter.

THE new Bishop of St. Asaph was enthroned a few days ago, and writing of the see, a contemporary says, there is reason to believe that this foundation is nearly 1,500 years old. Its founder was Cyndeyrn, an exiled bishop of the Northern Britons, who had a distinguished disciple, Asa or Asaph, from whom the city was re-named in the twelfth century. The most distinguished of Dr. Edwards's predecessors was Dr. Horsley, the chief antagonist of Dr. Priestly, who was rewarded with the see of St. Asaph; but a former occupant of this episcopal throne, Dr. Lloyd, one of the seven bishops imprisoned in the Tower, was quite cocksure that the King of France was Antichrist.

THE INFLUENCE OF SMOKELESS POWDER ON THE FIGHT.

THE "Musketry" as well as the "Drill Regulation," writes the *Militar-Wochenblatt*, for the infantry advance the principle that "all regard for cover must give way to considerations of fire effect." This principle destroys the standpoint of the opponents of smokeless powder, *viz.*, that the smoke affords a means of cover. In conformity with the abovementioned principle, influence in the fight does not depend on the obtaining of cover, but on the effect of one's fire. This concerns artillery just as much as infantry. The smoke obstructs the view, it increases the difficulties of directing the fire, and for this reason also the effect of fire. As long as one's enemy has also to consider the effect of the smoke the disadvantages are equal on both sides; but suppose one side provided with smokeless powder, then under all circumstances will this side be able to see better, to aim better, to direct its fire better, and, therefore, to produce a better effect. From this alone results the superiority of smokeless powder in the fire-attack, and, therefore, we are of opinion that we need not occupy ourselves further with this question, but pass immediately over to the main-point—the influence of smokeless powder on the fight—taking it for granted that in the future both sides will be provided with smokeless powder. As far as the fighting formations of infantry are concerned, the effect of the fire of one's opponents, which the introduction of smokeless powder has made it possible to improve and intensify, requires that they should be more pliable, and that they should not offer a convenient mark for the enemy's aim. Columns will be able to move for a less longer time within effective range than formerly, the shooting line will become still more exclusively the fight-formation of infantry, because the pushing forward of detachments in close formations into the advanced fighting line, which till now was facilitated by the protection afforded by the smoke from the powder, will be now considerably more difficult against the increased effect of the enemy's fire; and at any rate without the protection of one's own smoke, it will be more productive of loss up to the present time the smoke, from the advanced fighting line, contributed much towards obscuring the lines in rear from the view of hostile artillery, and by this means the difficulties of the effect of its fire. In the future, artillery will be capable of being used with success against masses of troops, which hitherto, as the so-called reserves, were regarded as being not especially exposed to artillery fire. From this it follows that the distance from the advanced fighting line of the troops held back as reserves; must be either greater, or the formations in which they are disposed must not be as close as hitherto. It must also be taken into consideration that in future the employment of the reserves must be carried out in a specially skilful manner, since they are more difficult to hide from the enemy's view. But, under all circumstances, smokeless powder gives an increased effect to artillery, principally in regard to exacter aim,

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VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 24.

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„ Arara	2601	Mackinlay	12 K. Nixon & Co.
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ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Oriental (s)	Frohawk	Mormagao, May 22.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.—Steamers Pundua, Loodiana, Mamelukc, Capella and Arratoon Apcar, and Ship George Skolfield.

MADRAS.

May.	ARRIVALS.	
22	Clan Drummond s	Calcutta.
	Doshwa s	Calcutta.
May.	DEPARTURES.	
21	Himalaya s	Bombay.
22	Sirdhana s	Rangoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 23rd May, 1889.
Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·773
Temperature of the Air	88·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	71
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	93·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	83·3
General Direction of Wind	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	326

* From midnight to midnight.

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Sion	Khanapur	Marble	Kaitpurna
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Chandrose	Budhapoor	Monona
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Koorun
Tannaha	Dongergaum	Narel	Budnaira
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Malker
Callian Junctionab	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Chandoor
Titwala	Jawar	Padesdari	Jamergaum
Khadawali	Beorh	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Wassind	Harsud	Lanowlees	Dyragum
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Limbd	Ujaivar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Ilampur	Jella	Vavd.	Varte)
Kundli	Dhansa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
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Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
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Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	4-0
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	4	...	40
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Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	103
Comp & Co., Ld.	1,000	200	175	Rs. 26	387
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	60	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	218
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	23	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	900	1000	Rs. 9	357½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	90
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs	112
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	35	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,395	500	100	Rs. 90	1325
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 90	150
Western India Flour Mills	600	1	125	Nil.	37 / 40
M. M. Mody & Co.					

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	265
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	2	0 Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	375
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,070
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	200	400	Rs. 20	210
Fort Press Co.	1,55	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,300
French Press Co.	370	500	500	Rs. 80	535
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	400	Rs. 25	112½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Mannar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	215
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	530
New India Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	825
Prince of W. Press	600	500	400	Rs. 30	460
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	405
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,100	1,050	Rs. 120	1,175
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	300
olkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	610

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,338	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		90	50	R	425
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,340	100	10	Rs. 3	98
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	300	50	...	320
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,0	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,850	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	87	500	500	Rs. 225	600
Bombay Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	900	50	50	Rs. 25	165
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	775xd
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,130
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,060
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	745
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	800	0	500	Rs. 15	685
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 40	550
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	545
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415	500	500	Rs. 2	715
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	630
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	700	150	100	Rs. 20	165
Gozerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	400	1,000	1,000	...	...
Gozerat S. & W. Co., Limited	1,400	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	825
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	675
Hingunghat Mill Co. Limited	700	575	575	Rs. 37½	700
Hyderabad Deccan S & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 37	685
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050

TELEGRAMS.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

A special "Birthday" *Gazette* announces the following honours :—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

To be extra Knight Commander—Colonel Henry Yule, C.B., Royal Engineers.

To be Companions—Colonel Edward Lacon Ommaney, Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division ; the Honourable Henry Edward Stokes, Member of Council, Madras.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

To be Knights Commanders—The Maharana Shri Wakhatsinghjee, Raja of Lunawada, Rewa Kantha ; Mr. John Ware Edgar, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government.

To be Companions—Major Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, Deputy Commissioner of Burma ; Mr. Henry William Bliss, Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras ; Mr. Naoroji Nasarvanji Wadia, Bombay ; Brigade Surgeon Isidore Bernadotta Lyon, Bombay ; Mr. Khalifa Sayad Muhammad Hassan Khan, Minister to the Patiala State ; Mr. John Walker Buyers, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Burma State Railway.

NATIVE HONOURS.

To be Khan Bahadurs—Mr. Mehran Khan, late Inspector of Police in Upper Sind ; Mr. Behramjee Jehangirji Rajkotwalla, Karachi, Municipal Commissioner ; Mir Iltifat Husain Kamdar Under Senapati, Baroda.

To be Rao Bahadurs—Vakil Hucharao Acbut Harikar, Vice President, Belgaum Municipality ; Mr. Narayan Vishnu Bapat, late Curator of the Book Depot, Bombay ; Joysingrao Angria, Sir Suba under Baroda Durbar.

To be Khan Sahebs—Messrs. Cowasji Kaikhusro, Commissariat Department, Bombay ; Mr. Ramzan Abdula, Contractor, Karachi.

To be Rao Sahebs—Mr. Ramji Govind, Hospital Assistant, Bombay ; Mr. Pranshankar Sripurashankar, Revenue Establishment, Ahmedabad District, Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 24.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras will leave Ootacamund on Wednesday for a tour through the Ganjam District. He will embark on Thursday accompanied by the Chief Secretary to Government, the Private Secretary, and the Medical Officer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

LONDON, MAY 24.

In the House of Commons last night Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said he had not yet ascertained whether legislation was necessary to give effect to such proposals made by the Public Service Commission as the Government may adopt.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, MAY 23.

The question of arraigning General Boulanger will probably be deferred till August.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 23.

The Shah of Persia arrived here to-day and was received in great state by the Czar and Czarewitch.

The Russian Press, in discussing the Shah's visit, [illegible] political results which will follow.

THE STRIKES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, MAY 23.

The strike movement continues partially in various German mining centres.

The colliers near Prague have struck.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Company's s.s Oriental, with outward English Mails of 17th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	87¼
4 per cent. Rupee per	67⅛
4½ per cent, „	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¼
Bar Silver	42d

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£23,200,000	Inc.	£ 100,000
Public Deposits	£10,400,000	Inc.	£ 100,000
Other do.	£25,200,000	Dec.	£ 300,000
Other Securities	£22,400,000	Dec.	£ 1,500,000
Notes & Gold	£15,100,000	Inc.	£ 600,000

The Banks, Reserve is 42 per cent of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(MAY 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 23.

10 p.m.	85·4

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

6 a.m.	84·2
10 a.m.	89·0
2 p.m.	91·1
4 p.m.	90·2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 24.—Pressure increased in some central stations at a few places in the Carnatic and in Burma and Assam, and has fallen elsewhere rapidly. In Punjab and the N.-W. P. the barometer has been at the lowest ; Sind highest ; Mysore and south of the Bay shallow. Depression has still been shown over north of the Bay. Cyclonic circulation around the Bay broken up, and wind light from southward generally. Over the peninsula and central parts of the country the wind has been westerly and north-westerly ; and in the Gangetic plain very variable. The mean average temperature has been below normal, except in Burma and Madras. Deficiency very large in the Punjab. Rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, and the N.-W P. and Central Provinces and considerable part of the peninsula.

For a pure thorough-going "no respecter of persons," writes a correspondent, commend me to the ancient *chatelaine* of a portion, and that the most interesting portion, of Ham House. The old lady in question resides in the rooms once occupied by Charles II., and some of which have never been altered since that time, the very hangings and tapestry coming to pieces. Naturally, there is a great desire to see these old rooms. But Mrs. T. is obdurate. On a very recent occasion the Prince of Wales called and asked for permission to go over. It was refused. "But, madam," urged the footman, "it is the Prince himself." "I can't help it ; I am very sorry," was the angry reply, "but if I begin with one, I shall have to let everyone else in, and I *won't* do it."

THE OPENING OF THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 3.

YES, it is May—what used to be called "the merry, merry month of May" in old poems But it takes us some time to recognize it, for first impressions, it is said, always remain, and we were taught as little children that May was a month of rosy beauty—a month when pleasure was a duty—a month of bees—a month of flowers, etc., etc. It may be all that, and a great deal more in the country ; but it is not so here in London. If you asked a little London child to repeat that little verse about the beauty of May, he would probably obey you. At the same time he would feel in the depths of his small heart that "teacher did not know what she was saying," or, worse still, that "teacher told taradiddles." For there is very little beauty, and vastly few roses, or bees, or flowers about this year's May. Such masses of heavy grey clouds, the like of which one only sees in March elsewhere. And such rain—such cruel rain, destroying the gay trappings of the cart-horses, who, full of their own consequence, are marching out to parade their fineries, their tassels and bells and bow knots to a critical audience in the parks. Baptising, too, our new overcloaks and putting on them signs or marks which can never be effaced. Where is the May about which poets sung and painters raved ? Daft would be the poet who could sing on such a theme now. Dripping, the artist who felt inspired to paint. And yet fashion decrees that the London season *par excellence* shall open this year in May, though that most uncompromising of persons, the clerk of the weather, has let our ordinary season get quite a month in arrear. So London has become full, and in spite of wintry slush and mud the streets are thronged.

* * *

But there are very few gay dresses yet. Browns and greys and dull shades to suit the dull days are only to be seen abroad. At the private views, however, the best and prettiest gowns of the season are brought out. At the Grosvenor on Tuesday there were some very charming toilettes. Directoire dresses of all colours were to be seen, but the favourite shade was green—a rich coppery brown green, that becomes both dark and fair. The Grosvenor clientele has too much of its old æsthetic odour clinging to it to tolerate those crude aniline imitations of the emerald that find favour in eyes that have not been brought up in the atmosphere of culture. A dress of soft dark green shot with brown and embroidered with iridescent browny green beads was delightful to the eye. The vest was quite a study of beautiful embroidery, and a deep band of the bead work also enriched the front of the skirt. A bonnet made to match with iridescent beading on the brim was low, and had all its bows in the new fashion flat, as if a hurricane had swept over them and laid them, like flower stalks, flat and dead.

* * *

The hats that graced the opening of the Grosvenor were, I must confess, rather daring in their style. Such a wealth of herbage—such trails of eglantine, reminding us of wayside cottages—such climbing, tumbling, and drooping roses, such hops of verdant hue, such grasses, such weeds, such beetles and dragon flies—it all was very striking and pretty ; but it made one almost feel the dampness and dewiness of the summer evening in the country, and there came a jingling through the brain of the old :

Green grow the rushes, oh !
Down by the river, oh !
The happiest days that e'er I spent
Were spent amoug the lasses, oh !

And if I had been a tiny bit imaginative, I might have felt a twinge of rheumatism from being so long among the green crops. Those who went early found the Duchess of Edinburgh and her children enjoying the pictures, but in the afternoon came the aristocracy of talent—the critics, the politicians, and the professional people who make time for a little pleasure in their week's work. Miss Kate Greenaway was one of the striking figures in the room, making a pretty picture against the still pictures in the background in her quaintly made costume.

* * *

Mrs. Oscar Wilde also looked to advantage in a green-brown dress richly embroidered, full and loose in front and fastened in with various huge bows, and with one of those large soft lace hats that Sarah Bernhardt has taught women to wear without fear of being over-remarkable. Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Mrs. Jopling Rowe, Madame Sterling, Mr. and Mrs Ledger of the Era—all these and hundreds of other faces went to and fro—an animated panorama that dimmed our interest in the pictures. Who could look at pictures when there were so many other delightful distractions. Not I. [illegible] could do those poor things justice in such a crowd, I could not keep my wandering eyes upon them. And then, I reflected, the pictures will wait—the people will pass away. So let us enjoy them in their turns.

* * *

Sometimes on these occasions one may have the pleasure of criticizing the picture in the presence of the original. Not indeed that professional models are to be found hanging around the place where their duplicates are to be seen. Not they. A model quite understands that the painter borrows what he admires from her face, and supplies the rest from the storehouse of his imagination, in which, by the way, he often has much inferior goods. So models seldom take much interest in their portraits. Not so the young amateur who has given sittings to the rising young painter, not for coin of the realm, but for what is called love. This young person may or may not be beautiful. She generally has features or pretty colour to recommend her, and *faute de mieux* she is taken as a model, and on canvas finds favour in the eyes of the Hanging Committee. In gratitude and joy at his success she is rewarded by the artist with a ticket for the private view, and one is always sure to find her tolerably near her portrait anxious to hear the comments of the spectators and the critiques of the connoisseurs.

* * *

The Marchioness of Granby has not been loitering round her portrait by J. J. Shannon, but her old uncle, the Duke of Rutland, was there early in the day to see it, and it is said thinks it as clever a portrait as J. J Shannon has yet painted. The portrait of Robert Browning, by his son, is another interesting item in the Exhibition, and Mr. Browning's face is so well known that one does not need his presence to judge if the likeness is a good one. I do not care for it as much as for the clever sketch by Legros, painted some years ago. I think both give one the idea of being studies in brown. Perhaps Mr. Browning affects a pleasant autumnal tint in his costumes. I have only seen him in the evening lately, so I do not know. Surely the pun is not one worth preparing for.

* * *

But people will mostly sacrifice anything to a good pun. This has been a very "artful" week. That is what one hears on every side. I think it would be more artful of artists to separate their exhibitions and not give us too many of them at a time. It has been with most of us a case of "*toujours perdrix*" this week. And though the partridge may be very good, one tires of it and begins to be over-critical about its cooking and its flavour. In the new Gallery Ellen Terry's portrait is the most looked at, though the hanging Committee made a mistake in placing it where it is, as the glare on the glass prevents one getting a fair view of it. And when one gets quite close, one finds the picture is not intended to be studied from near. It is strongly, but very roughly painted, and the beetle wing embroidery on Lady Macbeth's gown is absolutely loaded, so that it stands out in bold relief. Miss Terry's portrait at the Grosvenor, painted by Mr. Margetson, is a contrast to Mr. Sargent's method as well as in choice of scene. Mrs. Margetson paints her as Lady Macbeth in the sleep-walking scene, while Mr. Sargent takes her in her triumph, holding the crown over her head. Mr. Keeley Halswelle has another Macbeth scene—the heath with the witches, intended for the Lyceum. Mr. Andrew Macallum is like Mr. Sargent in his trick of loading his canvas in order to get the brilliant effect which we cannot otherwise attain. His picture "Golden Moments" at 14, Old Bond Street, is an example that has been much found fault with, though there is no denying that it is very strong. The paint put on with a knife actually stands out in such relief that the twigs and branches cast their own shadows. This is the influence of the French school. To get the effect, no matter how, or at what cost, is the one aspiration of the artist who studies in Paris. But it takes time to accustom the uninitiated to it. A very young art patron bought a study of flowers from an artist friend. They were done in the French way—very much loaded where the light was brightest. When next the artist saw it, she asked him to remark how much she had improved it, in scraping off with her penknife those very rough excrescences. "You know it looks better," she smiled, and he agreed. Why destroy such blissful ignorance.

MR. FRANK B. STOCKTON, the American novelist, and author of the popular book, "The Lady and the Tiger," is a young man. His face is a striking one, or at least a London contemporary says so, and indicates the dreamy, imaginative temperament of the man. His forehead is broad, and his eyes large and contemplative, whilst straight down the very middle of his brow runs a dark line which some people aver to be the line of Fate ; others a scar resulting from a romantic duel. Stockton is a singularly composed and reserved man. He is just a bit deaf, and he has himself confessed that he regards his deafness as a providential circumstance. It enables him to get rid of the many boons who want to know the end of "The Lady and the Tiger."

NOTES FROM MATHERAN.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 23.

I REALLY thought the merry month of May would be allowed to pass without any fun or excitement, but we are just beginning to get lively. A large subscription dance is coming off on the Queen's Birthday, the Superintendent having kindly offered to lend his house for the events, and on Saturday Dr. Barry gives a picnic at Chowk, to which, I think, nearly all the people on the hill are invited. The weather is much cooler, and we have had several slight showers : the fog is very heavy in the mornings, and rarely lifts before 8 a.m. In my "impressions" of Matheran I ventured to express a civil dissent of the rapturous opinion entertained of it by a tart correspondent who valiantly wrote another account, as he obligingly observed, to "square my statement." However, the fact still remains.—Matheran is dull and slow, and any amount of people who have tried life here for ten days agree with me. It is a nice place for sick people, old gentlemen, and children, and no one comes here who is not obliged to for health's sake. Matheran is charmingly cool and picturesque, but, alas ! it is dull and dear, and there is an alarming dearth of amusements as a rule.

Yes, there was recently a new arrival (a piano) at Stone House. So, after all, we do boast of one other musical instrument besides "Singing Willie."

The hotels are now somewhat crowded, but the managers complain the season has been indifferent, there having been few visitors till after May set in. Several houses are now occupied, but those vacant are "too numerous to mention." Few are occupied by Europeans, and, indeed, I see no blue list given by another correspondent. More than half of those are tenanted by native gentlemen and Parsees. Few English people seem to have either money or leisure to come here, and I notice those happy individuals, who are possessed of both, usually go elsewhere.

It is a very difficult matter to collect the names of visitors staying here, as people fluctuate so. My other list was copied from the "visitors' book" at the Superintendent's office. So I wonder whose fault it was I didn't give it quite correctly. However, I will give you the number, and not names, of the people at each hotel. There are about 30 at "Pinto's" now, 20 at the "Granville," 40 at the "Rugby," and about 15 to 18 at the "Clarendon." I have no time to write more now, but I will send you full particulars of our dance and picnic in a more entertaining letter next week, which will be my last, as nearly all the people talk of going down the hill again about the 30th. What a brilliant spot to have a season proper of only 21 days ? I am glad I don't own a house or hotel here, and how joyful we all look forward towards taking our departure.

THE COMING DERBY.

THE Duke of Portland's black colt Donovan has followed up last year's successes by exhibitions of fleetness that have, one might almost feel inclined to say, exceeded the high expectations formed of him. He suffered one defeat at the beginning of this season, but his performance on Wednesday at Newmarket has restored such confidence in him that now he is the favourite for the Derby, 5 to 4 being offered on him.

Next in the betting list comes El Dorado, against whom 6 to 1 are offered. El Dorado is a brown colt from the same stables as Enthusiast, the fame of which latter would seem to be on the decline, the chances of El Dorado at the Derby being considered more than his. El Dorado, a br. c. by Sterling *ex* Palmflower, made a very fair show in last season's races, coming in first on four occasions out of eight, and on one occasion beating the favourite Donovan by about a dozen lengths. This was in running for the Prince of Wales' Stakes at the Goodwood Meeting.

Against Enthusiast the betting is, from latest accounts, 100 to 8. It is somewhat difficult to predict how matters may go with Enthusiast. He seems to run very unequally. He made excellent running for the Two Thousand Guineas, and last season he gave Donovan some hard runs, even although beaten on each occasion. The first was for the Middle Park Plate, when Warne only managed to bring in Enthusiast seventh, while Donovan was the winner. On his second appearance, however, which was in the running for the Criterion Stakes, he showed better metal, losing only by a head against Mr. T. Jennings's Royal Star. Still better did he pull up as the season wore on, and meeting Donovan in the running for the Dewhurst Plate, who was considered the better horse, gave him a stiff race for the prize. The starting prices, it may be mentioned, were 100 to 30 on Donovan and 8 to 1 against Enthusiast. It was a hard race, and was won by the Duke of Portland's colt by only half a length.

The betting is the same against Pioneer as the former. He seems a very promising animal. He is a br. c. by Galopin *ex* Moorhen. Last season he only made one appearance on the racecourse, and that was as late as November at Derby, when he ran for the Doveridge Stakes. There Mr. Milner's Australia was the favourite, but Pioneer, ridden by S. Coates, surprised the field by winning a stiffly contested race by three-quarters of a length.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

Duke of Portland's Donovan	1
Duke of Portland's Turcophone	2
Mr. J. Hammond's Laureate	3

The triennial race for the Newmarket Stakes came off on Wednesday with a result which must have proved highly satisfactory to the Duke of Portland and his turf friends, for his animals carried all before them, his two black colts, Donovan and Turcophone, making a pretty first and second at the winning post.

Donovan, who got his laurels torn from his brow by Mr. Douglas Baird's Enthusiast in running for the Two Thousand Guineas at the beginning of the month, had his revenge on Wednesday, winning in a canter by two lengths ; and bringing behind him a stable companion, while his former successful opponent was nowhere, a result which makes one almost inclined to believe that the Duke's opinion regarding the jockey blundering in watching Pioneer on the left, and allowing unconsciously Enthusiast to slip past on the right, is not very far from correct, notwithstanding the statements of several eye-witnesses that Donovan went his hardest all through. Donovan is undoubtedly a first-rate animal, and comes of good kith and kin. His record as a two-year-old last season was an amazingly good one. He ran in as many as thirteen events, and only lost two. His first two races were wins. He made his *début* at the Lincoln Spring Meeting in March of last year, and on appearing to run for the Brocklesby Stakes was considered a very likely animal, for the betting at the start was 9 to 2 on his chances of winning, nor did he disappoint his backers, for he won easily by two lengths. He next ran against a field of twenty-four for the Portland Stakes at the Lincoln Spring Meeting, and again carried off first honours without much trouble, three lengths dividing him from El Dorado, who came in second. His third race was his first loss. This was at the Redcar Meeting in May, when he was fairly beaten by Mr. C. Perkin's Chitabob by four lengths. But Donovan had his revenge. Five wins in succession followed ere he had another reverse. The new stakes at Ascot was an exciting race, as Donovan only beat Mr. Rose's Gulliver by a neck, but at the Bilbury Club Meeting at Stockbridge and at Newmarket July Meeting he carried all before him. His second and last reverse for the season was like his first—a bad one. At Goodwood August Meeting he won the Ham Stakes easily, but in running for the Prince of Wales' Stakes he made a very poor appearance, and disappointed his backers sadly. There were only four starters, and 2 to 1 was offered on Donovan, 100 to 15 being given against El Dorado, and 9 to 2 against Gold. The race, however, ended in El Dorado, whom Donovan had beaten so easily at Lincoln, gaining the post as far as twelve lengths ahead of him, while Gold, the second, was six lengths in front. But he was beaten no more. He ran again in four races ere the season closed, and won each easily, the closest being when he beat Enthusiast by half a length.

Of Turcophone we do not know so much, but he is a black colt after the style of his stable companion Donovan.

Laureate, a ch. c. by Petrarch *ex* Macaria, made his first success of the season of any note on Wednesday ; although last season he had a splendid career, out of six appearances on the field, being victor on four occasions. His first win was in running for the Hamilton Plate at the Great Yarmouth Meeting in July, when he won easily by three lengths. The three more wins followed in rapid succession,—at Sandown September Meeting winning the Nursery Stakes ; at Newmarket first October, also carrying off the Nursery Plate, and the Rosso Memorial Stakes.

A GLANCE at the following comparative statement of the exports of wheat from Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta shows to what insignificant proportions the trade of the last named port has shrunk :—

	1888.	1887.
	cwt.	cwt.
Bombay	96,60,701	32,48,564
Calcutta	29,75,524	45,80,247
Karachi	29,85,545	6,59,556

It is difficult, therefore, to understand, remarks a contemporary, why Calcutta sets itself against any measures of bettering the trade which from the other ports has increased in such a remarkable degree. Bombay continues steadily to wean away more and more of the business that formerly fell to Calcutta, and not only does the Bengal port suffer from this, but in allowing the trade to depart from its coasts considerable injury is being done to the wheat-producing districts from which communication with Bombay is not available at reasonable rates of carriage.

THE NEW BARRACKS AT COLABA.

SMALL, low-roofed rooms, ill-ventilated and without drains, no sanitation, and bad drinking water, filled more graves in days that have passed not very long ago, with the bodies of our soldiers on colonial service, than did the bullet and the sword. The barracks of even half a century ago in India were at most stations wretched huts in which the poor men, during the warm seasons, sweltered and choked in a perspiring and suffocating heat, and died of fevers. How different is the lot of the young soldier now sent off to serve with his regiment under India's torrid sun. It is sad enough to see a regiment disembarking at home, hacked and hewn down to a half or even less from a struggle with the enemy ; but it must have been still more sad to have witnessed a battalion, its ranks thinned, not by war, but by those treacherous fevers, and its surviving members pale, and thin, and weak from suffering, sent home to recruit. Is there any wonder that the same soldier, who, on hearing the summons to battle, would have buckled on his sword and sprung to his saddle, or shouldered his rifle with eager, flashing eye, would, in those days, on learning that his regiment was ordered out to India to relieve one homeward bound and wrecked by malaria or other evils attendant on a soldier's life in India, a century or less ago, have shuddered, and turned pale at the probable fate that awaited him ? Of recent years, however, dating more particularly from the quelling of the Mutiny, efforts have been put forth by Government, and also by private influence, to improve the condition of the British soldier in India. The low-lying, close, badly ventilated, bomb-proof roofed buildings began to disappear, in their place being thrown up erections of lighter and airier construction. But in many instances these were not sufficient to withstand the storms and rains of the monsoon, or rather to protect the inmates from the floods. Now, however, these are in turn disappearing in favour of substantial stone blocks, in the construction of which particular attention is paid to ventilation and light, improvement in sanitary arrangements, and, to put it briefly, the health and comfort of the soldier, the result being that sickness and mortality amongst our troops in India has been reduced to a minimum or almost to nil, so far as the causes of such sickness and death can be attributed to fever and diseases peculiar to the country. At Colaba Point some of those old buildings referred to are still to be seen—not those stuffy little dens with the bomb-proof roofs ; but long-shaped, rude-looking structures with thatched roofs. At Colaba, too, may also be seen some of the latest design of barracks, so that a comparison may readily be made between the old and the new. Notwithstanding the flimsy appearance of the soldiers' old huts, they have served well, for some of them date farther back than the Mutiny. Those old barracks now occupied by the Gloster Regiment may by some visitors be considered roomy and airy enough, and having already served as dwellings for our soldiers, who at present seem contented enough with their lot for something like seventy years, they might have done well enough for some years yet to come. But an examination of them will show that they are not by any means satisfactory. They are close to the sea certainly, being almost, one might say, on the very shore, so that the very simplest of sanitary arrangements are necessary ; but from another point, it is a question if they can be as healthy as the dormitories of soldiers upon whom so much depends, ought to be. The floors are laid so close over the ground, that no air can be allowed to play beneath them, the consequence being that after the rains, when the hot damp vapours issue from the earth, the sea breezes are not sufficient to dispel the stuffiness in the atmosphere.

Upon all this, however, it is needless to dwell further, or upon their inadequacy to withstand the rains, considering that steps are being taken to remedy the evils, and that the new barracks are now in progress of construction. With the old barracks now occupied by the Artillery, there is less fault to be found ; for they are well raised off the ground, so that they cannot become flooded during the rains, and also after the storms of the monsoon are hushed, allowing of a sufficient flow of air to dispel the vapours already alluded to. The buildings occupied by the infantry are like hovels beside them. What therefore must they look like beside the two handsome fabrics of solid masonry, capped with bright red tiling, the first of the new barracks, now standing, the one to the south and the other to the north of the old infantry barracks ? Colonel Osborn, Executive Engineer, Bombay Military Works, in drawing out the plans, has done his work carefully and well, and such as none but an officer having a long experience of soldiering in India could so satisfactorily accomplish. It is a question if at any military station in the whole of India there will be found barrack-rooms more complete in every respect than those on the promontory of Colaba. In fact many of the officers who, even although they enjoy a privacy when off duty that men are debarred from, and are quartered in dull, cheerless, and in some cases by no means comfortable bungalows, might well envy the lot of the men who serve under them. It must not be imagined from this that these new buildings are palaces. No ! Government is not unnecessarily squandering money that can ill be spared. The buildings are substantially and strongly built, plain, and yet so compact, and so neat in design as might well be termed handsome. The interiors are not luxuriously, but sufficiently and comfortably furnished. Approaching Colaba Point from the city, the eye is attracted, a little way past St. John's Church, by a large two-flatted building standing on the left side of the road. This is the commencement of the new barracks. It is, as already hinted at, an imposing structure, compared with the low-lying bungalows and thatched huts scattered about on either side. It is built of blue basant stone, which forms a happy contrast to the red Mangalore tile with which it is roofed. From foundation to summit it stands 51 feet 3 inches high, giving a roofing of 6 feet 3 inches, the rooms on the upper flat being 20 feet high, on the ground floor 21 feet, and there being an allowance of four feet between floor and earth. Running round the lower flat, at front and back and on either side, is a spacious verandah 12 feet 2 inches broad, with arches supported on pillars in front, and forming such a protection from the sun, while so planned as to allow every liberty to the play of breezes from whichever side they come, that a cooler haven even in the heat of midday could scarcely be desired or found. In the centre of the building, facing the road is the main door-way, which is approached by a short flight of stone steps. Entering the doorway, we find ourselves first in what is termed the day-room, where the men mess, or where, if they prefer it to the verandah, they can read, or enjoy a chat over their pipe or cheroot. The idea of this day-room, besides being a messroom, is to keep the men as much as possible out of their dormitories, which, in the old infantry barracks, they are, during the day, inclined to use as recreation rooms, almost as much as the institute. On either side of this day-room, extending the whole length of the building, are the dormitories, each 72 feet 10 inches long by 25 feet 4 inches in width, and each room giving accommodation for eighteen beds. Entrance to the dormitories is gained from doors on the verandah, and light and air is gained from large windows and ventilators above. On either side of the dormitories, between the windows, stand the beds and kits of the men, all numbered to show to whom they each belong. Then, behind the day-room are two sets of rooms for sergeants, including sitting-room, large and airy bed-room with lavatory accommodation, entrance to these being gained from the verandah which runs along the back. Beside those rooms also and at either end of the building are staircases, which lead to the upper floor. Here the accommodation is the same as below, including dormitories, sergeants' quarters, and day-room.

Going further south, and passing the lines of old barracks, stands another building, similar in construction to the one already described. This is what is called the south flank barrack,—the other being the north flank—and stands close to the Artillery Barracks. Being built from the same plans as the other, it is needless to add anything further. There are five blocks of buildings remaining yet to be erected. The plans have been ready long since ; and it was expected some time ago that they should have been up ere the bursting of the coming monsoon. But they are not. The digging of foundations has not even been commenced. In fact the men who ought to have been occupying their new quarters by this time have no idea yet where they are to be erected. Colonel Osborn is anxious to see the old barracks pulled down as quickly as possible, and the construction of the new commenced. What is the cause of the delay, no one who ought to know seems inclined to say directly, but there is little reason for doubting that want of funds has something to do with it. The five blocks remaining yet to be erected will in all probability occupy the same sites as the old, now in existence, and from the plans it would appear they will be in great measure similar to the two blocks already described, except that the two dormitories in each will be larger—75 feet 6 inches long by 24 feet wide—thus allowing accommodation for twenty men in each, instead of eighteen, as in the others ; while the sergeants' quarters will be at each end of the verandahs, instead of behind the day-rooms.

There are at present quartered at Colaba 17 officers and 318 men of the Royal Artillery and 16 officers and 493 men of the 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment, making in all 809 officers and men in garrison at Colaba. When the new barracks are completed, it is not intended to increase the number of troops in garrison, but they will certainly have more accommodation and be much more comfortable than they are at present.

THERE was a singular May-day celebration at Birmingham. The brewers had organised a procession of drays and carts about a mile in length Closely on its heels followed several thousand Temperance children. Their banners bore these devices :—"What has the trade done for us ?" "Our fathers support the brewers and we starve." "The brewers are not our friends."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF GERMAN SOLDIERS.—I.

I HAVE put the following few notes together of my experiences at the Kaiser Manœuvres of 1888, in hopes that my attempts to describe, however meagerly and incompletely, the different operations and movements that took place, may be of some little interest to military readers, and might even work as an incentive to brother-officers when taking leave to Europe, to spend a portion of their time in visiting some of the great peace camps of Europe. The time thus spent would not be thrown away, and need not be of long duration, and I am persuaded that anyone who has his heart in his profession would find much to interest him, and, however well up he might be in all the minutiæ and details of that profession, I think he might even discover something new to learn.

I have arranged those notes partly in narrative form, in order to show that, although difficulties may occasionally beset a stranger in the pursuit of his object, they are yet to be overcome by a little perseverance and tact. My advice to anyone who wants information or assistance is to apply to the people of the country he may happen to be in, and I am sure he will always find them polite and obliging to a stranger. I myself can speak confidently of three European countries that I have visited.

The "General and Special Ideas" that I have quoted, I picked up here and there. Sometimes from the official cards issued by the general staff to members of the press, which I have now and then had a glimpse of, sometimes from the public prints, and sometimes from people whom I have met, and I don't think that they are very far out.

Hearing that a Grand Review of the Garde Corps was to be held at Berlin on the 1st September, in commemoration of the capture of Sedan (Sedansfest), and that the Autumn Manœuvres of the Garde Corps and the 3rd Army Corps (Brandenburger) were to follow some time during that month under the immediate command of the Emperor, I determined to be present, and arranged so that I arrived in that city, on the evening of the 30th August. Next morning I called on a German officer, to whom I had an introduction, to inquire about the Review of the 1st. He told me that I should not be able to see it here without a pass, and that I should also have to come in a private carriage, as the police would not permit cabs, hack conveyances, or people on foot to come near the parade ground. With regard to the pass, he said that he had got one for two friends of his who were coming up for the Review, and he very kindly offered to have my name inserted on it, if I would go with them. Of course I very gladly assented to this arrangement. The next thing was to procure a carriage, which was a matter of some difficulty, so short a time before the parade. He sent his servant out to hunt for one, but he was unsuccessful. Meanwhile I went back to my hotel, and with some little management was lucky enough to secure one. Next morning I went over, picked up my two companions, and we drove off to the parade-ground together, through streets full of troops of all arms marching to the rendezvous. The parade ground is on a large plain south of the town. The Garde Corps was drawn up in two lines facing west. The Infantry in line of quarter columns, the Cavalry and Artillery in second line. The carriages, some hundreds in number, containing the privileged spectators, were drawn up in mass, with a front of about five or six carriages, on a line just outside the parade ground, at right angles to the saluting base and facing it.

Punctually at 9 o'clock the Emperor rode on to the ground, accompanied by the Kings of Sweden and Saxony, staff, &c. and was received with presentation of arms, bands playing and colours dropped. After he had passed down the line of Infantry, and while passing up the Artillery and Cavalry, the Infantry moved into mass on the saluting base, and directly he had finished his inspection, he galloped off to the saluting point and the march-past commenced without any delay.

Now was the time for the carriages to be "let loose," as it is called. At a signal from the mounted police, away went the whole mass at a sharp trot, bumping over the uneven sandy ground, all keeping their places in perfect order. No jostling or one carriage trying to push in front of another, mounted policemen at intervals trotting alongside to give the direction. On arriving in rear of the saluting base, the ranks of carriages wheeled to the left in succession, and were then formed to the left in two divisions, one on each side of the saluting point. The Infantry first marched past in column, led by the Kaiser, who saluted his royal guest, the King of Sweden ; and very well they looked and marched, with their peculiar theatrical parade step. They still wear the white trousers in full dress with the blue tunic, which we have done away with for many years, and which strikes the eye as being somewhat old fashioned. Battalion after battalion came by ; they seemed never-ending. Each played past by its own band, which then followed in rear. They were certainly a very fine lot of men Not so very tall, but broad-shouldered, deep-chested, and well set up. After each company had passed the saluting point, it got from its captain the order to "slope arms" and "break step," and "close to quarter column." The battalion was then wheeled to the left, and so round the square, and with the other battalions formed mass on the saluting base, ready to follow the Cavalry and Artillery directly they had marched past. Next came the Cavalry by squadrons at a walk. Curassiers, Uhlans (Lancers), Dragoons, and Hussars, a magnificent display. The horses looked well and fit with a good deal of blood, although somewhat light. They seem to do a good deal in sorting of colours of the horses in squadrons and even in regiments. One regiment of Hussars I particularly noticed was entirely horsed with chestnuts. The officers were particularly well mounted and their horses in capital condition. I noticed one regiment of Hussars still retained the pelisse.

Then the Artillery by batteries. These have only four guns in peace time, increased to six on war strength. They have not the same amount of polish or glitter as our Royal Artillery, but they look very workmanlike and serviceable. The detachment of the Horse Artillery marched past in rear of the guns.

The Infantry then marched past in mass, and the Cavalry and Artillery trotted past—the Cavalry by squadrons, the Artillery by divisions of four batteries in line. The troops then marched to quarters. The parade took exactly three hours from the time the Emperor came on the ground.

There were one or two matters of detail in which I observed the Germans differ from us in marching past. The parade step is slower than ours. I only made from 112 to 114 the minute. The new drill book gives the time for the ordinary march 114 paces to the minute, the sturm march 120, and the double or run 165 to 170. The companies were in three ranks, except those of a Rifle or Jäger Battalion, which I remarked had only two. The new drill book orders that in future there are only to be two ranks. The General precedes his staff, and both march past in front of the band. No officers under a commandant salute. Squadron and company officers march past at the carry without saluting. The colours march past in front of the regiment. The Adjutant rides half a horse's length in left rear of his commanding officer, and after passing, trots round to the left in rear of the band and places himself on its right flank until the battalion has passed. All ranks turn the eyes to the right in marching past. The Artillery drivers do not hold the whip over the off horse's back. The hand is by his side holding the off horse's rein, and the whip, which is a straight cutting one, hanging by a loop to the wrist. Officers salute both when trotting and galloping past.

In the movements of this large body of troops, and there must have been between 25 and 30,000 of all arms, I did not see any points or markers used. No fussy brigade major shouting about the place and keeping every one waiting. Regiments seemed to move into their places without any assistance or waste of time, and with great regularity and precision.

After the Review, the best thing to discover was how to see the manœuvres in the country, which I ascertained were to commence on the 13th. I had been informed that one could not see them well, and would be liable to be interfered with by police, unless one had a pass. At the Review of the 1st I met X., a young officer whom I had known in India, and as he was on the same errand as myself, he agreed to join forces and see the thing out somehow or other.

My young friend in the Garde Corps had written to me just as he was on the point of leaving for the manœuvres with his regiment, to tell me that all I had to do was to get a note from our Embassy to the War Minister, who would at once give me a pass that would take me all through the manœuvres. Well, that seemed simple enough, and off we went to the British Embassy, but unfortunately the officials there did not see the matter in the same light, for we were told that no British officers had been invited to attend the manœuvres, nor had officers of other countries been invited, so they did not consider that they would be justified in asking for passes for us. This with expressions of

THACKERAY'S CHARACTERS IN REAL LIFE.

It is always, an interesting, though often a futile, task, writes a contemporary, to endeavour to discover the prototypes of favourite characters in the fiction which we read. The novelist gathers his materials everywhere; and while it may be safe to assume that certain traits are borrowed from such a personage known to the author, it is by no means equally safe to assume that the whole character is a completed reproduction on paper of a single subject. The resemblance, however, may be remarkably close. It is related of Charles Dickens that when he published "Nicholas Nickleby," he was promptly threatened with legal proceedings by a Yorkshire school-master, who recognised in Squeers an unenviable resemblance to himself; and Mr. George Meredith is said on one occasion to have had to defend himself against the attacks of an indignant friend, who saw in Sir Willoughby, the Egoist, what seemed to be an exact portrait of himself. Similar instances are not rare. A writer in the May number of *Temple Bar* discusses "The Prototypes of Thackeray's Characters," commencing with a letter sent by Mrs. Richmond Ritchie to an American friend:—

"My father (says Mrs. Ritchie) scarcely ever put real characters into his books, though he, of course, found suggestions among the people with whom he was thrown. I have always thought there was something of himself in Warrington. Perhaps the serious part of his nature was vaguely drawn in that character. There was also a little likeness to his friend Edward Fitzgerald, who always lived a very solitary life. When I was a girl the Blanche Amory type was a great deal more common than it is now, and I remember several young ladies who used to sing and laugh and flirt very amusingly, but I am quite sure you will not find anything *definite* anywhere.

Undeterred, however, by what Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, says the writer of the article in question, proceeds to hunt up the more or less shadowy prototypes of certain characters in "Pendennis." He finds, for example, that in writing of the late Mr. George Moreland Crawford (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) Thackeray said:—

You will find much to remind you of old talks and faces—of William John O'Connell, Jack Sheehan, and Andrew Archdecne. There is something of you in Warrington, but he is not fit to hold a candle to you, for, taking you all around, you are the most genuine fellow that ever strayed from a better world into this. You don't smoke, and he is a consumed smoker of tobacco; Bordeaux and port were your favourites at the "Deanery" and the "Garrick," and Warrington is always guzzling beer; but he has your honesty, and, like you, could not posture if he tried. You have a strong affinity for the Irish. May you some day find an Irish girl to lead you to matrimony; there's no such good wife as a daughter of Erin.

Andrew Archdeone stood for Harry Foker. Archdeone, like Foker, was small in stature and owned a large estate, which enabled him to gratify his tastes for eccentric clothing and for sports of all kinds. He especially delighted in driving coaches as an amateur. With O'Connell, Sheehan, and Crawford, he was in the habit of frequenting a tavern near St. Paul's known as the "Deanery," because it had been presided over by "Ingoldsby" Barham—a Canon of the neighbouring Cathedral. Archie was good-natured enough, but he never quite forgave Thackeray his caricature. The night that Thackeray delivered his first lecture on "The English Humourists," Archdeone was present, and, meeting him later at the Cider Cellars Club, surrounded by a coterie of congratulators, he called out: "How are you, Thack? I was at your show to-day at Willis's. What a lot of swells you had there—yes! But I thought it was dull, devilish dull! I will tell you what it is, Thack, you want a piano!"

The original of Colonel Newcome—one of the noblest characters in the whole range of English fiction—is undoubtedly Major Carmichael Smith. He is buried at Ayr, in Scotland, where Mrs. Ritchie has erected a memorial brass to him with the word "Adsum!" on it. The writer of the article in *Temple Bar* is at some pains to prove that the circumstances of the death of Colonel Newcome were suggested to Thackeray by the death of Leather-stocking in Fenimore Cooper's "Prairie"; Leather-stocking "rose upright to his feet" (we are told) . . "and then, with a military elevation of the head, and with a voice that might be heard in every part of that numerous assembly, he pronounced the word, 'Here!' It is just possible that Fenimore Cooper may have suggested the touching conclusion of 'The Newcomes;'" but, as a matter of fact, the idea of a dying soldier pronouncing with his last breath the response to an imaginary roll-call is very old. It was used and effectively used long before Fenimore Cooper or Thackeray thought of employing it. With reference to some other characters that figure in "Newcomes," Bellew may have suggested Charles Honeyman, but beyond the fact that Bellew in his younger days was a fashionable clergyman, was adored by the woman, and looked upon with a certain good-natured contempt by the men of his congregation, the likeness is a very remote one. William Boland, whom Edmund Yates (felicitously dubbed "George Garbage" by Thackeray) describes as "a big, heavy, handsome man of much peculiar humour," was the original Fred Bayham in "The Newcomes." Boland was a man of much ability, who might have achieved great things, but, owing to indolence and Bohemian tastes, his name never became known to the world. He had a robust confidence in his own abilities. He deplored the fact that he was not a gentleman, and he had a trick of speaking of himself as William, in the same way that Fred Bayham always speaks of himself in the third person as "F. B." As to the Becky Sharps, the Barnes Newcomes, the Marquis of Steynes, and other delightfully wicked characters of that ilk (concludes this interesting article), it is sufficient to quote Thackeray's own words to a friend: "I don't know where I got so many wicked people. I have never met them in real life."

YOUNG ENGLISHMEN.

I have just been looking over a sumptuous edition of "Tom and Jerry," edited by Mr. Hindley, writes a gossipy writer to a London evening paper, and the perusal of that "true history," causes many reflections to arise in my mind. On the whole, I come to the conclusion that our young men to-day are less vulgar and less foolish than they were when Mr. Pearce Egan wrote his "Life in London"; and when Mr. J. A. Cave, to whom I notice that Mr. Hindley's book is dedicated, first began his notable career as "player, play-wright, and playhouse manager." They do not, nowadays think it funny or clever to get drunk, they do not care for the society of horse chaunters and receivers of stolen goods, they do not now find it necessary to interlard the whole of their conversation with vulgar slang, or call a handkerchief a "fogle," a hat "a pimple coverer," an overcoat an "upper tog," a glove a "fam snatcher," or a watch a "tatler," as they did in the "Good Old Times," nor do they find their principal as enjoyment in drinking gin and brandy. They are not perfection yet, but they take their pleasures in a reasonable way. Tom and Jerry would, to-day, be kicked into the street for a couple of noisy "cads" in two minutes by almost any company of respectable young men; their form of humour would be wholly unappreciated.

It is true that a certain small class affect the society of pugilists even now. But what a poor lot they are! They are not "our" young men. I put down the existence of this little coterie to the accidental demise at about the same time of about half a dozen ancient Peers, who left their respective properties to as many young men who had never been properly trained in the use of money. The middle and upper-class youth of London conducts itself well. It takes its pleasures in smoking concerts, rowing, cycling, politics, outdoor sports, musical clubs, volunteering; and, to its great honour, is studying, very widely indeed. It does not drink one-third of what it did of spirituous liquors. It has substituted lager beer for whisky, lemon squash for brandy and soda, and, in many cases, water for alcohol. There is no denying this. Ask any publican in the West-end, and he will tell you, with a sigh, that "business is not what it was." Go into the City and watch the young men at their midday meals. The great majority of them are taking coffee, tea, or water with their food—they did not do so twenty years ago.

Glance at their attire—it is neater, better, more sober than it ever was. The young man who puts his hat over one eye, wears a "loud" scarf, huge collar, and a blazing waistcoat, is not wanted nowadays in respectable offices—he would have been tolerated fifteen years ago; to-day his employer would send him home. notice, too, an absence of bad language and an eagerness after business, among our young men which I did not notice a score of years back. In those days the principal idea of young men was to get through the business hours perfunctorily, and then rush off to the low music-hall or dance-room, or public-house, or billiard-room. I do not say that some do not do this now but the majority work hard from morn to night, and when they take their pleasure do it in a rational way.

I compare the London young men with his comeers in other great cities. He is smarter than the Berliner; less frivolous than the Parisian; more trustworthy, by far, than the New Yorker; brighter-eyed than the miserable serf of St. Petersburg; and more manly than the Viennese; and—out and away—the most athletic of them all.

The police of London will tell you, too, that our young men are far more moral than they used to be; a fact which, despite the deplorable scenes that are yet to be witnessed in one or two parts of the Metropolis, is patent to any attentive observer. I wish as much could be said of our old men, who grow naughtier every year. It is possibly attributable to this that so many of our young men get involved in breach of promise actions. They wish to do right, and in a susceptible moment pledge themselves to marry. They were—to use the vulgar words of the time—"toosy" to do that thirty years ago.

On the whole, we have reason to be proud, then, of our young men. The future fathers of England, and especially of London, are improving as the years roll by; are better in mind and body, better educated, more refined—altogether more admirable. Can as much be said of the youth of any great foreign city? I think not. If the newspaper writers of other countries are to be believed, the youths of other lands are deteriorating as rapidly as ours are gaining.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg, having retired from the task of governing, has become a pattern citizen and husband. He and his wife are living in the little town of Graz, in Austria, and are deporting themselves like sensible mortals. The Prince has refused to be lionised, declines to see journalists, and actually goes out shopping with Madame la Princesse. Wonderful to relate, he has been seen by the ubiquitous reporter to carry home parcels under his arm, and what is every whit as striking, he lives in a modest flat with only a maid-servant and a page to do him honour.

PICTURESQUE HORRORS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* sends home a startling account of the pictures which have been sent to the Paris Exhibition. Writing a few days before its inauguration, he says:—

About three thousand French pictures, the oldest of which does not date its completion farther back than the year 1879, will be displayed on the walls of the ten or twelve spacious and lofty saloons affected to the accommodation of native art, without counting an enormous hall, the body of which will be occupied by works of sculpture, whilst water-colour drawings, sketchings, and engravings will be set out on view in the board galleries surrounding it at a height of some twenty feet. Several hundred oil-paintings are already hung, among them a few of such surprising dimensions that one cannot help wondering what sort of purchasers their authors could have had in contemplation when they set to work on such colossal canvases. Surely no one short of a nation or the owner of a gold mine could afford to buy pictures as large as the "drop" of a small metropolitan theatre, or could find room for them in any message or tenement of a purely residential character. There are half a dozen such, however, affixed to the walls of the Fine Arts Section, and about twice as many more laid out on the floor, ready to be hoisted to their appointed places. In more than one striking instance their subjects may be reckoned among the most gruesome inspirations of the French sensational and realistic schools of Art.

NUDITY AND GORE.

The painters of uncommonly large pictures in this country appear just now to revel in appalling combinations of nudity and gore. It would seem as though the "impressionist's" eye were only receptive of disagreeable impressions, and his hand only capable of reproducing horrors. For instance, in one corner of the *grand salon* hangs a picture well-nigh as tall as the room itself. It represents a powerful lady being rent from her child by three gigantic soldiers—Roman legionaries for choice—on a flight of extramural stone steps. The struggle is a desperate one, and all its harrowing details are ruthlessly set forth with superb technical ability. Nearly all the writhing mother's clothes have been torn off her back. A few tatters still partly cover lower limbs; but some other ladies, ranged in a row, with their throats cut, at the foot of the wall, are altogether undraped. They lie side by side, dead, stark, and blood-stained, on the ground to the right of the picture, in the centre of which is painted a ghastly heap of freshly-cut off human heads, their livid faces contrasting hideously with the deep crimson of the significant puddle that has accumulated round them. The whole "premier plan" of this sickening picture is a mere shambles; all the figures, living and dead, are of what is, I believe, called "heroic" size; not one imaginable revolting detail of a scene of incredible terror and brutality is spared to the spectator. What good or useful end can be gained by depicting such hideous vagaries of human cruelty?

KNIT IN A DEATH GRAPPLE.

On another gigantic canvas hard by are shown two nude rivals for the favour of an unclothed lady—cave-dwellers, apparently, all three—knit together in a death grapple. The men are splendid specimens of humanity, one as fair as a typical Norseman, the other a swarthy, fulvous giant. They are swaying to and fro on the edge of a precipice; the dark savage's teeth are fixed in his adversary breast, which he is tearing at like a beast of prey; three or four deep bites are visible close to the spot he has actually hold of. The fair man's face is distorted with rage and agony; he has, however, contrived to free his right arm, and brandishes a stone axe, with which he will obviously brain his foe ere the latter shall have succeeded in securing his "pound of flesh." A more vigorous drawing—nay, in some respects, a finer painting—I have never looked upon; nor one which, were I unfortunate enough to own it, could more certainly rob me of my cheerfulness and embitter my existence. Works of this description are rife with bestial suggestions and humiliating reminders of the fierceness and mercilessness that lurk within our natures, and are only kept under by the restraints of reason and culture.

HAREM SCENES.

There are two magnificently painted harem scenes in a western room of the Section des Beaux Arts, one of which is, perhaps, even more horrible than either of the pictures I have most inadequately attempted to describe. It covers the whole breadth of the wall upon which it has been suspended, and represents, I should say, an episode of thrilling domestic interest in some wealthy Oriental household. For some reason, which is left to the imagination of the looker-on, the proprietor of the harem has had all his wives and odalisques stripped to the skin and suddenly put to death. Some stretched out on divans, some prostrate on the floor, where they fell when slaughtered—there they lie, dazzingly fair, or lustrously dark, but one and all exceeding beautiful. Just outside the limit of the thick soft carpet, spread over the greater part of the white marble flooring, is a little limpid fountain, into which the thin streams of the murdered girls' blood are slowly trickling—the only moving things, save one slender jet of clear flowing water, in the whole picture, the silent horror of which is absolutely indescribable. Here, again, the artist has relied for his strongest effects upon nudity and blood. The attraction of the former seems irresistible to many great French painters of the day. They appear unable to do without it, even when it is conspicuously out of keeping with the subject they have selected for illustration.

UNDRAPED VIRGINITY.

There is a gigantic picture recording some tragical incident of sacred history, in which a young and lovely female saint plays the principal part. It is usual to drape virgin martyrs decorously on canvas; there are many reasons why the least suggestion of indelicacy should be carefully foregone in connection with the historical tragedies of Christianity. The "sweet saint," however—and a charming creature she is—who figures in this particular painting is utterly unclothed. A nimbus, or golden glory, encircles her fair head, and that is all, although she is surrounded by scores of fully-dressed people, and an angry-looking man, in a blue mantle, brandishing a heavy sword, is just about to cut her down from behind. In the same room another comely young female, no outward pretensions to sanctity, is perched upon the brow of a cliff several hundred feet high looking out to sea in the gloaming. Her beauty is entirely unadorned. So is that of several other damsels represented as lolling upon grassy slopes, dancing *pas seuls* in bosky glades, tending sheep and goats, drying their feet in woodland retirement—in a word, engaged in all sorts of occupations, exercises, and amusements, and always stark naked. This is not in the natural order of things; it is, therefore, false in art and—as it seems to me—highly objectionable. Nobody doubts that, even in the most classical days of antiquity, girls wore clothes out of doors, whatever they may have done indoors, and that they did not look out for ships late in the evening, or take their flocks out to graze at sunrise, "mit nodings on," after the manner of Hans Breitmann's Loreley.

A GERMAN QUIXOTE.

There is plenty of human nature in the great work of Cervantes; yet none the less many extravagantly sane persons have plausibly argued that Don Quixote's lunacy would have been much more effective had it been a little less incredible. Their objection has now been demolished by the conduct of a Bavarian soldier who has actually done what Cervantes only imagined. His name is Reischel, and he was stationed at Nuremberg; and he occupied his leisure with reading romances of adventure and of chivalry until, just in the manner of the Don, he took it into his head that he was a great mediæval noble, and cast about for some means of living up to his idea. This he found in the remains of a ruined castle, between Lauf and Fehrenbach, whither he betook himself in order to play out his *rôle*. What adventures there befell him must remain unknown, for unluckily he seems to have been without a Sancho Panza. Doubtless, however, he peopled the ruins with a splendid retinue of brave knights and fair ladies, and took part in many a drama of romantic love and war. But—happily or not, who can tell?—hunger and cold brought him back to what most people would call his senses; and he returned to his regiment where (here enters a deplorable anti-climax) he was received as a deserving vagabond, tried by court-martial at Wurzburg, and ignominiously condemned to an imprisonment of three months and five days. It must remain a question for experts as to whether he was to be regarded as sane or insane. Nuremberg is quite mediæval enough, and exciting enough to the imagination, to send a vivid fancy a little wild; and surely it is infinitely less lunatic to imagine oneself a noble bkight than to let oneself be inspired by the garbage, on literature into sympathetic imitation of pirates furglars, suicides, and sensational murders, and all manner of vulgar immorality. It scarcely seems quite unjust that a Quixote should be laughed at, and a Reischel sent to a gaol, in a world where the printing press is used to excite imaginations with what not only unsettles, but poisons and degrades.

DANDYISM.

Is dandyism becoming extinct is a question which has recently been discussed, and which crops up every now and again, writes the *Globe*. The word dandy, with its Carlylean adjective dandiacal, is nearly so. What is meant by the dandiacal, is nearly obsolete slang words masher and dude is nearly obsolete slang words masher and dude is quite different from the meaning of dandy, just as dandy differs in meaning from a still older word blood. The last mentioned conveyed a suggestion of wildness which the others did not necessarily do. Dandy seems to differ from all later designations of the *jeunesse dores* in carrying with it a kind of individuality. The dandy had a certain inventiveness. He was distinguished for some new thing in dress even were it only for Brummel's gloves, which took four special artists to make—three for the hand, one for the thumb—but his successor is no innovator. The old caricaturiste of *Punch* loved to isolate the dandy for his individual traits, but the present caricaturists like to get their "swells" in a row. The fun is in the uniformity—a uniformity carried to the bend of the arm and the flourish of the walking-stick. The young bucks and bloods of the good old days when George the Fourth was King, the dandies of the early Victorian years, and the mashers of to-day all represent the pride of dress, but in varying aspects. It will generally be found that when a word practically dies by going out of common use the thing it represented is dead also, and when a new word is invented it is to fit some new idea. That is to say, the particular phase of dress-pride represented by each of these words has gradully passed away and given place to an entirely new one. But dandyism gave opportunities which masherdom does not. Men like young Disraeli or young Bulwer were able under the former to make their individuality known; under the latter to do so would be impossible.

WOMEN IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

A writer in the *Woman's World* discusses the position of women in the Australian Colonies. In Australia there are, he says, nearly 247,000 more males than females. Including New Zealand and Tasmania, the excess of males over females is 301,949. Women are constantly arriving in the colonies, but the men are always in the majority. In the excess of arrivals over departures during the year 1887, the number stand as follows:—Males 45,565, females 19,291, showing an inequality of 26,274 more males than females in the arrivals for one year alone. Thus the position numerically is all in favour of the women. Outsiders might suppose in this state of society that the demand for employment on the part of women would be small. But such is not the fact. Many thousands of women in the colonies are gaining their own livelihood, and in not a few cases assisting their families. It is with these toilers I shall deal principally. Socially, the colonial woman enjoys all the advantages of her English sisters, with perhaps a little more freedom and independence. The calm self-possession and the early development of power to assume her place in society is one of the characteristics of the Australian girl. I have heard strangers to the country express surprise at the ease and facility with which a girl of sixteen or seventeen will take her mother's place as hostess in the absence of her parent, discharging her duties with the dignity and charm of mature age, combined with the freshness and grace of youth. Women generally marry in the colonies between the ages of twenty and thirty. They marry at all ages, more or less; but notwithstanding the disproportion of the sexes, a few do not marry at all. There is little to be said in a paper of this kind about the women of the wealthy classes, and those who, though not wealthy, are yet placed above the cares and anxieties of providing for their daily necessities by their own mental or manual labour. In Australia, as elsewhere, they find their occupations and interests in their own homes, and in the gay whirl of society. Many good women among them employ themselves in charitable schemes and other good works; for so long as deserted wives and children, and poor widows with families exist, so long as sickness, accident, drunkenness, thriftlessness, and sin, with the woeful consequences to all who come within the circle of their influences, are in the world, and until workers and employers are in fixed and sympathetic touch, each with the other, women, and men too, of the leisured class, inclined to help their fellows, can find plenty to occupy them here in the colonies, young as they are, as well as in the old countries. We have not in the colonies as yet attained to the platform of equality on which the American women stand with their brothers and husbands. A handsome American lady said to me not long ago: "I have earned my own dollar ever since I was fourteen years old. I was employed in the Government service. In the city of New York 2,500 women are engaged in the Treasury, and 700 in the Government printing and engraving office. I was in the printing department myself, so also was my sister. These appointments are only given to unmarried women and widows, principally to the daughters and widows of professional men and Government officials, and women are equally well paid with the men." Women are not employed in the Treasuries in the colonies, but they are extensively engaged in the Government printing offices, and in the post and telegraph departments. Unlike the American women, their salaries are inferior to those of the men in similar positions. This, I think, is an injustice wherever it occurs. In the *Melbourne Argus* I noted an advertisement from the Government printing office for female folders and sewers, "applications to be accompanied by certificates as to moral character, sound bodily health, and competency for the work." The employés, as they issue from this office, present a well-dressed, neatly-gloved, ladylike appearance, and though they make their exit from the gates in the same stream with the males, they walk away to their homes in twos, threes, and groups of their sex, with a quite decorum which could not be surpassed. Women are engaged also by the large private printing establishments, wholesale ntationers, and bookbinders of the city. In the post-office the salaries of the female officers begin at about £1 per week. After awhile, they will perhaps be promoted to the position of post-mistress in a country, district, with house, firing, and lighting found, and a salary of £84 a year. Women are employed almost exclusively in the telephone department of the Melbourne Stock Exchange, and by some of the merchants in the same capacity. They are extensively engaged in the tram and the omnibus company's offices for counting the money, which, by the way, is not very cleanly work, the coins being so greasy and dirty that the hands speedily become soiled. Large aprons and sleeves have to be worn to protect the dresses. An expert hand can count eighty bags an hour, a novice about twenty. Each bag contains the receipts for one hour. The salaries at these offices range, I am told, from £50 to £200 per annum. To a limited extent women are employed as clerks and private secretaries; more largely as copyists and type-writers. One or two of the banks employ them in the latter capacity. Several ladies have opened offices in Melbourne, and started as type-writers on their own account, choosing their offices where lawyers abound, and generally are kept very busy by these gentlemen and others. Female engravers are not unknown, but obstructions, I understand, have been put in the way of further increase of their number. A few ladies have gone into mining business, a leader among whom is now well-known to the London world as the floater of the Midas Mine. Without entering into mining as a business, many women speculate in gold, silver, and, to a considerable extent, in land.

THE PARNELL FAMILY.

Mr. Parnell, writes a London correspondent, has very little of the Irishman about him, in appearance, manners, or temperament. The Parnell family is a Cheshire family, from Congleton, in that county. From the Cheshire town one branch of the Parnell race, the head of which became a peer of the realm, took its title. The earliest of the Parnell settlers in Ireland, John Parnell, represented Maryborough in the Irish House of Commons one century and a half ago. He was succeeded by his son, who became in time Sir John Parnell and Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. This son was known in Ireland of his day as the "Incorruptible." He was a steady opponent of the Union. So was his son, Henry Parnell, who was a member of the Irish House of Commons. Both father and son, however, became Members of the United Parliament.

The Henry Parnell above-named became first Baron Congleton. The present Mr. Parnell's father was nephew of this first Lord Congleton. He travelled in America, where he married Miss Stewart, the daughter of the Commodore Charles Stewart, famous in American history, and in that curious episode of it, the war between America and England in 1815. This fine old sailor was known in his later life as "Old Ironsides"; he lived to see the outbreak of the great War of Secession. He was eighty-three years old when the first shot was fired upon Fort Sumter. "I am as young as ever," wrote "Old Ironsides," and he offered to go and fight! "Old Ironsides" lived nine years longer, dying at the age of ninety-one.

From the descriptions given of Commodore Stewart, it is clear that Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell must bear a considerable resemblance in personal appearance and mental characteristics. It will be seen from the above account that Mr. Parnell derives his second surname from his American ancestry. In fact, though, as we have said, Mr. Parnell is much less Irish than English, he is as American in appearance and temperament as he is English.

Mr. Parnell is only forty-three years old. He and Mr. Davitt were born in the same year, 1846, one of the years of the great famine. Mr. Parnell's birthplace is Avondale, one of the loveliest spots in a country renowned for its natural beauties. Though born in Ireland, Mr. Parnell has spent most of his time in England. He was removed to England when he was six years old for purposes of education. He was at school in Yeovil, next at Kirk-Langley, in Derbyshire, next in Oxfordshire. Finally, he entered the University of Cambridge, where his father was also in residence. Mr. Parnell left Cambridge without taking his degree. He was, and is, indifferent to literary fascinations, but he is a pretty diligent student of scientific subjects.

THE ORDERS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following is a list of the Prince's decorations, which are described at length in twenty-four pages of Mr. Burdett's book, which we noticed last week.

Great Britain and Ireland:—The Most Noble Order of the Garter; the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle; the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; the Most Noble Order of the Bath; the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and the Gold (Queen's) Jubilee Medal.

Foreign:—Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem; the Sovereign Order of Malta; the Order of St. Stephen and the Marianean Cross of the Teutonic Order (Austria-Hungary); Order of Solomon's Seal and the Holy Cross (Abyssinia); Order of Leopold (Belgium); Order of Fidelity and Order of the Lion of Zaohringen (Baden); Order of the Southern Cross (Brazil); Order of St. Alexander (Bulgaria); Order of the Elephant and Order of the Danneborg (Denmark); the Legion of Honour, the Military Medal, the Sanitary Cross of the French Society for the Belief of the Wounded of the Army and Navy (France); Order of the Redeemer (Greece); Order of King David (Hawaiian Islands); Order of Louis, Electoral Order of the Golden Lion, and Order of Merit of Philip the Magnanimous (Hesse); Order of St. George and Order of Ernest Augustus (Hanover); Order of the Annunciation (Italy); Order of the Chrysanthemum (Japan); Order of the Wenden Crown (Mecklenburg); Order of the Gold Lion (Nassau); Order of the Lion of the Netherlands; Order of Merit of the Duke Peter Frederick Louis (Oldenburg); Order of Christ, Order of St. Benedict of Avis, and Order of the Tower and Sword (Portugal); Order of the Black Eagle, Order of the Red Eagle, Chain of the Hohenzollern Family Order, and the Cross of St. John of Jerusalem (Prussia); the Shah's Family Order (Persia); Order of the Star of Roumania (Roumania); Order of St. Andrew, Order of St. Alexander Newsky, Order of the White Eagle, Order of St. Anne, Order of St. Stanislaus, and Order of St. Vladimir—4th Class (Russia); Order of the Crown of Saxony and Order of the Ducal Houses of Saxony; Order of the White Falcon (Saxe-Weimar); Order of the Golden Fleece and Order of Charles III. (Spain); Order of the Seraphim, Order of St. Olaf of Norway, and Order of Charles XIII. (Sweden); Order of the White Elephant (Spain); Order of the Osmanieh and Order of the Medjidieh (Turkey); the Bey's Family Order (Tunis); and the Order of the Crown of Wurtemberg.

SOCIAL LIFE IN RUSSIA.

To the new number of *Harper* the Vicomte Eugene Melchoir de Vogue—brother-in-law of General-Annenkoff, and a well-known figure in St. Petersburg society—contributes a very interesting article, from which we make a few extracts. St. Petersburg itself the Viscount considers "the Palmyra of the North, heralded by the painted or gilded domes of its churches." Here is his picture of a scene at a ball in the Winter Palace:—

RUSSIA'S "SOCIAL SECRET."

"Nine o'clock. The doors of the private apartments of the Winter Palace open. Immediately there is a deathly silence. A voice announces, 'the Emperor,' The Czar advances, followed by all the members of his family, each one in the rank assigned to him by his degree of relationship. If you wish to comprehend at a glance the social secret of this empire, turn your back to the door through which the Sovereign enters, and look at this entrance by reflection—if I may so express myself—on the faces of those present. At the same moment all these physiognomies put on, as it were, the same uniform, the same solemn expression, at once grave and smiling. The whole vital forces of these men and women is concentrated in their eyes, which seek those of the master. We have never contemplated this spectacle without having been reminded of the first appearance of the rays of the sun on the crests of mountains at the instant when it rises. You have no need to look behind you to know that the sun has risen; you are informed of it by this quivering light on the opposite summits."

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

"To those who desire to study more deeply the constitution and the secrets of St. Petersburg society, we cannot do better than recommend the reading of the Memoirs of Saint-Simon, who described by anticipation the Court of the Czars when he sketched with satirical pen the physiognomy and peculiarities of the Court of Louis XIV. We find in the Court of the Czars the absolute predominance of the military element, with a special nuance, which is the fetishism of uniform communicated a century ago by German military regime; the disdain of the nobility of Versailles for the provincial nobility; the competitions and intrigues around the sovereign; the craze for imitating his tastes and manners—in short all the forms of that perpetual monomania which haunts the soul of the courtier, namely, the desire to be distinguished by the master. . . . The *salons* enable us to understand the life of the French aristocracy in the eighteenth century, such as it is described in the memoirs of the time. Organised entirely for the sake of wordly intercourse, conversation, and elegant pleasure, one might revive and apply to this society Talleyrand's words when he called up his souvenirs of the years before 1789:—'Those who have not lived at the time have not known what the pleasure of living is.'"

THE CHARM OF RUSSIAN SOCIETY.

"He discovers, among the women especially, a universal intellectual culture beneath the frivolity of fashionable life. When do these torpid beauties find time to read and learn? You rarely see them with a book in their hands; their existence is idle or wholly taken up by pleasure; and yet you never find them at a loss. They are acquainted with the latest novel published in Paris, in London, and in New York; with the latest scientific theory of Hartmann, Herbert, Spencer, or Edison; with the opera which has just been presented at Bayreuth or at Milan; they talk intelligently about literature, music, science, metaphysics, spiritualism, or politics, and always in a well-informed manner, and with surprising clearness and novelty of views. They know everything, it would seem, by birth and intuition. The fact is, they learn everything by social and cosmopolitan intercourse, just like the Frenchwomen of the eighteenth century. Mdmes. Du Deffand, Du Teucin, and D'Epinay would find sisters worthy of themselves in St. Petersburg, living in conditions absolutely similar to those of life in Paris under the reign of Louis XV. It is always to this epoch that we must return in order to understand what constitutes the charm of Russian society. This charm is born of absolute liberty of intellect, and of a boldness of thought which scrutinises all problem and attacks all questions with the arms of scepticism. Here are none of the conventions or fears which tie the tongue in our old society, divided and battered by so many revolutions. The Russian plays with dangerous ideas, like a child with knives, whose hurtful power he does not know by experience. The ideas which among us reopen old wounds because they have been translated into facts do not awaken in this society but hopes, because they are still in the domain of dreams. In the same way, on the eve of 1789, the French nobility was delighted with that which was destined to decapitate and ruin it. An old Russian lady who was reading Taine's book on the Ancient Regime said to us one day, 'From time to time I close this book with terror, so completely do I find in it the image of our own social and intellectual state'—a state threatened by the misery which it forebodes, but charming so long as it lasts."

GASTRONOMIC GREATNESS OF THE SLAVS.

"It is not the sight of Russia under arms that makes one tremble for the future of the world. It is when he sees Russia eating that the physiologist can surely say, 'This is the race that will devour the others.' The table groans under the enormous weight of joints of beef, the roasted sucking-pigs served hot, or cold in jelly, the sterlets of the Volga, and the monster pasties. By way of an appetiser, as we would eat our dozen oysters, the terrible Russian general absorbs before his soup a dozen blinies—heavy pancakes stuffed with caviare and seasoned with hot melted butter. . . . The morning of Easter Day is passed in visits to friends, and in every house there is a table laden with viands, in the midst of which towers a whole lamb. The breakfast begins over again at each visit.

A GREAT NATION'S LOVE FOR GAMBLING.

"If we were requested to represent Russia by some symbolic figure, hesitation would be impossible; we should simply have to paint a green baize table with some packs of cards in the middle of a snow steppe. This universal passion for gambling may be explained by many causes. The Slav is nervous, eager for violent emotion, and devoted to chance. The hours are long and ennui and unendurable during a stay in the deserted country districts or in the natural stagnation of the small provincial towns. In the capitals, for the rich and leisured classes, conversation in public places was, even until quite recently, embarrassing and full of danger; the police of the terrible Third Section had an eye and an ear in every club. In these places of meeting an imprudent or misunderstood word involved certain disgrace; it was perferable to be silent and play. This latter cause has disappeared, but its effect remains. From Petersburg to Odessa travellers play at bezique or quinze without raising their eyes from the board for days and nights together. Two persons who may happen to step from their carriages together at a relay station get into conversation, and the first thing they do is to challenge each other to a game of cards, which will not finish until one or the other has lost all his money. The white tables at the clubs show the passion in its mildest form. Alas! these tables are not satisfied with reigning in their legitimate kingdom. Every day they usurp a little more room in the *salons*, and drive away that charming conversation which we were vaunting just now; this transformation in social manners is very marked. With some young women gaming has taken the place of that wit which was the charm of former generations."

THE POSITION OF LAKE NYASSA.

Writing from Largs, Ayrshire, Mr. James Stevenson in a letter to the *Times*, says:—With reference to the letter from Captain Lugard, published in your issue of the 18th, allow me a few lines to explain what Captain Lugard did not know at the time he wrote—that his leave had been extended. He is therefore under no pressure to return on that account, and the importance of his holding his ground is not exaggerated. The defence of the country has been very effective. Captain Lugard wrote to an influential member of the Universities Mission that, but for the stand made at the north end of the Nyassa, the Arabs would have seized their mission steamer, after the Acting Consul was insulted by Makanjira. The aggressive attitude of the slavers near Blantyre, who were actually seizing and enslaving the workers on Messrs. Buchanans property, was also checked. Towards the Nyassa Defence Fund, by means of which he was to obtain reinforcements, three gentlemen in Glasgow gave £2,500 to start it, but although the circulars have been widely distributed there has been so far an inadequate response. The missionaries at Blantyre pressed the Acting Consul to request Captain Lugard to undertake the duty, but there has been, it may be said, absolutely nothing done by the laymen of the Church of Scotland in respect of the sinews of war, and the same may be said with regard to the lay friends of the Universities Mission, and, with the exception of the three subscribers mentioned above, almost the same may be said of the Livingstonian Mission. As there is no doubt that, as Captain Cameron points out, the withdrawal of Captain Lugard's force would be disastrous to all these interests, now that the position is clearly brought out, it is to be hoped that the Bank of Scotland in Glasgow may receive donations towards the £10,000 required, which may obviate the danger impending.

A STRANGE, SAD, TRUE TALE.

In his speech at the Presbyterian Synod on Tuesday evening, 30th ult., the Rev. John MacNeill created quite a sensation by telling the following tale:—He was speaking of temperance, and said that last Sunday (when he preached a temperance sermon at the Tabernacle), he received a letter that had been written by a lady on the danger of the use at communion of fermented wine. The lady in her letter told a sad story of an inherited passion for drink. There were four or five of them, several brothers and two sisters, the children of intemperate parents. Her sister had unfortunately inherited the craving, and before she was fourteen had taken to drink. The others became converted, and did all in their power to cure their sister; but it was of no use. The sister at length married comfortably and children were born. But the craving for drink grew greater and greater, and at length she was sent to a home for inebriates, where she stayed a year. She left apparently, said the sister, a changed woman. Soon after, however, her husband caught a severe cold and before going out one morning drank a glass of hot whiskey—taking care, however, not to do so in the presence of his wife. Then, as was his custom, before leaving he kissed his wife. At once the fumes of alcohol passed into her, and in an hour she was a drunk and roaring woman. She went from worse to worse, and at last left her husband and her children, one of them a cripple, through her drunkenness. The husband died two years ago, a white-haired and broken-hearted man, though only forty-five years old. "Need I add," said the sister in her letter, "what became of her? Her story is that of Annie Chapman, one of the recent Whitechapel victims. That was my sister!"

LETTER-WRITING.

We wonder, writes *Tinsley's Journal*, if the individual who happens to be reading this paper will be able to say at what time in the world's history the first letter was written; also whether this first letter was sent by one of "the lords of creation" to an individual member of the tenderer sex or *vice versâ*.

We will, with all respect to the present amplitude of nineteenth century knowledge, presume that the piece of information referred to is not in the possession of the reader. If it be, then we feel sure that he or she, being thus far versed in a portion of knowledge connected with epistolary life, will be heartily glad to read what we have to say on the matter letter-writing; and if the information be not possessed, then we would, in all good-nature, and with kindly feeling, hint that for reasons which may perhaps some day be known this paper had better be read to the bitter end.

It was our good, or bad, fortune once to know a certain man, whose crying grievance was that "people, as a rule, did not reply to letters when they ought to." Now, as it struck us at the time, this did not appear to our apprehension to constitute a very great grievance; or rather, we should say perhaps, we did not see why this should be a real cause of anguish to him. But we have since altered our opinion considerably. We have in fact since come to the conclusion (in cold blood, be it remarked, too) that in the matter of letter-writing or rather in the matter of the non-replying to letters received, there is much coarse, vulgar, unjust, cruel, and impertinent manner shown by individuals, who in all other respects possibly are most polite and perfect examples of propriety and urbanity of manner and behaviour.

And all this is constituted in the fact they will not reply to letters sent. We refer, of course, to letters which require and deserve a reply. There are cases, naturally, where a simple delay in sending a reply is excusable, and as to such cases we have nothing to say.

But is it not a fact that some people think they can with impunity refuse to send an answer to a letter received, if they so will it? But *why* we ask, should this be so? We want an answer to this.

If one is addressed *viva voce*, we consider it necessary in all politeness to make some sort of reply; but if we can shield ourselves by the distance which separates us from our correspondent, we are apt to forget that a want of politeness is shown when we do not take the trouble to post off an answer to a letter which has been received by us. And is there not, after all, an amount of meanness in this which is despicable, if we but analyse it? There may, of course, be many reasons why a reply is not sent; but in most instances, we fear, the excuse which is hugged as a sort of slave for the picking of a conscience not too deeply seared, is after all but a very shallow one.

A letter is frequently sent

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk.—A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 1½d., and 3s. 8d.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, & pleasant smell of Fresh Cod Liver Oil.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

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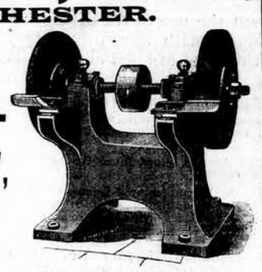

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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - - Mess Presidents - - - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

This Picture shows the Cod Fishing Fleet leaving the village of Brettevaer, Messrs. JENSEN & Co.'s *Headquarters in the Hofoden Islands. To secure perfectly Fresh Livers,* Messrs. JENSEN & Co. *send a large vessel of 1,000 Tons Burthen out with the Boats. The Fish are put on board this floating factory as soon as they are caught. Their bodies are salted and sold as food in Roman Catholic Countries. The Offal dried makes Jensen's Manure, and the Livers are carefully washed and put at once into steam pans, in which the Oil is extracted. It is this promptness which gives JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL its sweet, pleasant taste, and its wonderful digestive properties. The Oil as it exists in the cells of the Liver, when perfectly fresh, is clear and colourless; but if the Livers are allowed to lie they decompose, and the Oil acquires a nauseous taste, gradually becoming of a light brown colour. The highest Medical authorities have acknowledged the services rendered by* Messrs. JENSEN & Co. *in enabling them to prescribe that most valuable cure for Debility in Children or Adults—Cod Liver Oil—without nauseating their patients. Sufferers from weak and impaired digestion find immediate relief directly they begin taking this Pure Oil. JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL is now sold by most Stores in India in Capsuled Bottles, each bearing the Trade Mark—an Iceberg. The London prices are from 1s. upwards.*

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THE BEST BRAND.

Specially Packed for India in ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14, & 28-lb. Golden Tins.

A DAILY TREAT!

"What is more tempting to the appetite than Good Butter? yet how few people get it in India, the country perhaps of all others in which the appetite is most fickle."

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PLEASE ORDER a 1-lb. Tin of Esbensen's Butter and TRY IT FOR YOURSELF. Should your nearest Stores not keep it, ask them to obtain it for you. After once trying it you will not willingly use any other.

THE ATTENTION OF STOREKEEPERS is requested to this high-class brand.

It remains in good condition in the hottest weather, and gives universal satisfaction.

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The only known Drug which CURES A HEADACHE.

FOR OVER 60 YEARS IN USE AS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

In Warm Climates it is invaluable, as it cools the Blood and improves the system generally. It cures Acidity, Indigestion and Gout, and is most useful in the Nursery.

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Sold throughout India in large sized bottles at 1s., 2s. 6d. & 3s. 6d. each.

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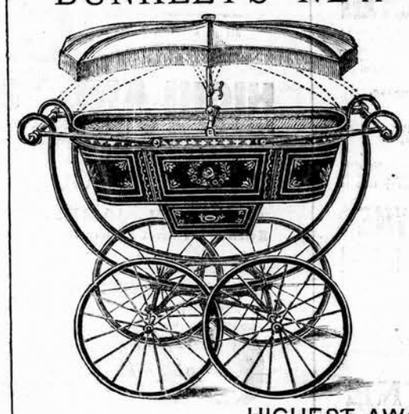

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THIS drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantage of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently when the Carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up-and-down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the easiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely new patent canopy, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

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FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

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DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

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and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.

No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.

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COD LIVER EXTRACT

in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

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One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Usines dos Fabricantes".

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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

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Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.

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CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris and New-York.

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SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

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This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

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Bi-Digestive with Pepsine & Diastase for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from the mal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

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Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anæmia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

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Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON SYRUP

Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

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(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

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No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," for by its use the most dangerous forms of fevers, blood poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is in truth a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

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WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity and that of the lowest quality) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure, the SOLE AGENCY, for INDIA and CEYLON, of

MESSRS N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF
ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing, by every alternate Mail Steamer, their finest brands only, viz.—

"SUPERFINE," per Tin Box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" „ „ ... ... „ 3

The above two brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

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No tongue nor pen can do justice to the esteem in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

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Last winter I had erysipelas very bad in the neck and head. I was treated by my medical man for four months, but he failed to remove the disease. I was so low that I thought I was to die. I wrote to F. Newbery & Sons for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," and after using only one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and dressing my skin with two boxes of CUTICURA, and washing with CUTICURA SOAP, I was well in a fortnight. Of course it was some time before I got strong, but I am now in robust health. There has not been a blotch on my skin since March, 1886.
ALEX. LAWSON, Gov't Poor House, Forfar.

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PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

For forty years I have been troubled with a white scaly, itching skin disease, said to be leprosy. It appeared on the fore part of my head when I was about eighteen years old, then in some parts of the body, but more so in my arms. Of late years it grew worse, and this year (1887) I said to my wife, "I must try and get relief." Both my arms from wrist to elbow were all white scales, and I scratched at night until the blood ran. I went to one of the chemists and asked him if he had anything that would cure that, showing him my arms. He said no doctor or physician could cure it. I said, "Have you heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES?" and he said, "Not until last week." I said, "I will try them." Now, gentlemen, two boxes of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP were all I used. My arms are perfectly well, and I am amazed and delighted. So would any one be who had suffered for forty years as I had done.
JAS. WRIGHT, Woburn Sands, Co. of Bedford.

I have suffered fourteen years with Eczema and Psoriasis. My body and hands were covered with itching scales, and I constantly wore gloves. I spent over £1,000 for doctors and medicine, without cure or even relief. I began to despair, when I read of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I procured, used them freely, and am entirely cured. They have saved my life, a fact well known to the leading merchants here.—ELIAS M. ISRAEL, Gibraltar. Cure indorsed by merchants and bankers of Gibraltar, and Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, London.

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